The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2453.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1859.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Four Days Later from the Isthmus.

THE CHIRIQUI GOLD FEVER.

IDOL-WORSHIP REVIVED.

Rush of the Population for the Indian Burial-Places.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall, July 23, arrived here yesterday morning.

Among the passengers are Gen. Mirabeau Lamar U. S. Minister to Central America, (whose arrival by the *Moses Taylor* was erroneously reported,) Mr Wells, his Secretary; Sen. Manuel M. Mallanino, Ex President of New Grenada; John S. Stevenson, Esq., Bearer of Dispatches from Chili; and Charles S. E Jones, Esq., Bearer of Dispatches from Bogota.

The news is of interest. The gold excitement on the Isthmus, resulting from the discovery of images in the Indian huacas, was on the increase, large parties hastening to the fresh Dorado. New discoveries were announced.

The most important feature of our South American advices is the repression of the revolutionary movements for some time past existing in Ecuador and Peru.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The Chiriqui Gold-Fields—Intense Excitement at Panama—Fresh Discoveries—Placards at Panama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, July 22, 1859.

I have but little in addition to my letter of the 16th to send you. Our gold excitement is intensifying. On the 20th the brig *Josefa*, commanded by a downeast Yankee, Capt. Patterson, sailed with a cargo of shovels, liquors, and provisions, and about fifty passengers, for Chiriqui, the grave-diggers' "El Dorado." Among the passengers were half a dozen Americans, a few English and a monte dealer. The accounts that continue to reach us of the wealth of these Indian cemeteries or "huacas" in golden images and trinkets are every day growing more wonderful. A hat has been found made of exceeding fine gold, and of great weight. Also, a "gold woman," but how large a woman is not stated. It is a little curious, seeing with what contempt the Indians generally treated females, that they should have wasted the precious metal in fashioning one. It must have been a love-sick Indian that made that figure.

Most of the passengers who took passage in the *Josefa* carried silver with them to purchase the gold. It is said it is sold by the poorer class of the people who are turning up the graves, at from three to four dollars per ounce. Yesterday another vessel arrived from Chiriqui with a box of the gold, but of what value I cannot ascertain. It is said one man at the "grave-diggings" has taken out 75 pounds of images, but this is probably an exaggeration.

These tombs, it appears, are of great extent, some of them having contained many hundred bodies. The gold is said to be contained in earthen vessels by the side of the body. The ground where the "huacas" are is covered with trees, and it was by the falling of a large tree growing out of the top of a mound that the deposits were discovered. The roots of the tree took with them the earth and mason-work of one of the mounds, leaving the gold exposed, which was accidentally seen by a man when passing close to it. Many persons who have gone down are enthusiastic enough to believe they shall find the source from whence all this wealth was obtained. They may do so, but it does not follow they will get much gold from it. The Indians only used the article for ornaments, and it is more than likely that they were two or three hundred years in getting together the quarter of a million dollars worth that may have been buried with their chiefs and great men in this Chiriqui sepulchre. Gold has never been found in New-Granada in sufficient quantities to pay a California digger; and it is only from the fact that Indians in Choco and Antiequia can be had for a couple of dimes a day that the people of the Magdalena District are now able to export two or three millions of dollars a year.

The following is a specimen of the posters that may be seen on every street corner:

For the Chiriqui Gold Diggings.—The fast-sailing clipper-schooner *Carolina*, Captain Manuel Delgado, having a large part of her freight engaged, will have immediate dispatch for David, Chiriqui. Only a limited number of passengers and small quantity of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made at the office of the undersigned. Over $200,000 worth of gold images have been taken from one *huaca*, many of which images can be seen at Don Maximono Perez', who has received a king weighing 50 pounds, and a hat weighing 25 pounds, and as there are thousands of *huacas* in Chiriqui, many millions of dollars will be dug out of these Indian burial places. Over three thousand persons are now digging there with great success. For full particulars, inquire of the undersigned, at their office near the Taller.

Panama, July 21. JIMINEZ HERMANOS.

The Chiriqui Real Estate Company, of Baltimore, claim that the land on which these *huacas* are situated, are part of its grant.

The United States flag-ship *Merrimac*, at last dates, was at the Island of San Lorenzo, in the Bay of Callao, exercising her men. The *Saranac* sailed about the 8th of July, from Callao, "on a cruise," probably bound to Paita and Panama. It is understood she will bring Flag officer Long to Panama, on his way to the United States, he having been invalided. The *St. Marys* and the *Vandalia* are still here.

F. W. R.

OUR ASPINWALL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WRECK OF THE PARAMATTA—THE GOLD DISCOVERIES—GEN. LAMAR ON THE ISTHMUS—UNCERTAINTY OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE CAPITAL—A MISFORTUNE TO M. BELLY—RUMORS OF WAR BETWEEN HONDURAS AND SALVADOR—THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT—MARINE NEWS.

Aspinwall, N. G., Wednesday, July 20, 1859.

The delay of the *Northern Light* in this harbor affords me an opportunity to send you some further news of interest.

The new propeller *Plantaganet* left this port for Liverpool on the evening of the 14th. On her arrival (9th inst.) she reported the loss of the new British steamship *Paramatta*, upon a coral reef, called Anegada, sixty miles from St. Thomas. The Captain, it appears, was striving to make a fine run, and so approached too near the too dangerous reef. The passengers and mails were taken off in safety, and it is now supposed they will be able to save the engines.

In the Department of Chiriqui a Company have of late been actively engaged in upturning the graves in places known to have been the burial grounds of the aboriginals, prior to the discovery of the Continent. A number of these "huacas" have been disturbed in Peru and Mexico and now in Central America, and great quantities of gold obtained from them. This Company has taken from one vault eighty thousand dollars worth of gold in idols, ornaments and trinkets. The Indian was endeavoring to get away to his happy hunting ground of his forefathers with all his wealth. It still sticks to the dull earth, however, with all that is mortal of his remains. Among the idols is an alligator, artistically wrought in gold, but apparently by a very ancient artisan. These specimens are well worthy of the attention of antiquarians· It is well known the ancient Egyptians worshipped the alligator. But whence these aboriginals learned the custom of following after the gods of the Egyptians is at present a mystery.

Gen. Lamar is in town, and will leave by the *Northern Light*. He has returned completely disgusted with his mission, as well as everything he hears and sees in and outside of politics. The old gentleman has almost submitted to martyrdom by this Administration, and has been retrograding from the treaty ratification ever since he arrived. Not doubting that in some cases the pen is mightier than the sword, still, he believes that lip diplomacy with these local demagogues must be brought to an end, holding the Administration will find greater virtue in some other weapons. As matters stand at this moment, there is not the most distant hope of solving the Central American embroglio, nor effecting anything like an honest, honorable treaty.

We often read and hear of news coming from the capital, Bogota; but within the memory of the oldest inhabitants we have not been able to discover any satisfactory proof of its having arrived. We may call up spirits from the vasty deep, but what if they will not come when we call them? I doubt not many in their Congress have never heard of such a thing as a massacre at Panama, and have not the most remote idea of a treaty existing, or likely to exist, between this enormous Republic and the United States; so if that treaty was lost by drowning, it is no great matter. If it is not drowned, it is no great matter—and so ends the business.

The opposition steamer *Northern Light* arrived out twelve hours ahead of the *Moses Taylor*, but is far behind her on the return trip. The Commodore must have some faster coaches on the Pacific if he desires to continue the opposition. The passengers by both steamers left Panama on the 14th inst. for San Francisco. The *Moses Taylor* left on the morning of the 19th inst., with 600 passengers, and mails.

The British steamer arrived on the evening of the 19th. Her British Majesty's Consul, Mr. Green, no doubt overcome with his arduous duties, has taken passage by the English steamer, to recruit his health in Jamaica.

The most important incident connected with the loss of the new British steamer *Paramatta*, is the sufferings of Mons. Felix Belly, he having unfortunately shipped some $80,000 worth of stores and materials for the troop engaged in the survey of the canal interoceanic. So says the immaculate Count De Bebruet, as he pompously exhibits what he calls the invoices. Well, misfortunes will happen in the best regulated families.

There is a report in San Juan that the republic of Honduras and St. Salvador are at war, and that Gen. Hatbuch has been sent by Honduras to Nicaragua to solicit aid, which it is believed he will receive.

The Greytowners have no faith whatever in the good intent displayed to reopen that too long abused transit. They doubt the sincerity of the Company and of the Administration, and believe it will be a long time before either boat or United States mail tend that way. Poor, dejected, and superstitious, they have grown incredulous through despair.

The *Scottish Chief* had not arrived at Greytown when the steamer left, with the men and materials for the repairs on the route. The bridges can, with proper mechanics, be put in good order in a week—the road is in good condition otherwise; but the great obstacle appears to be the want of a harbor. At times they may be able to land their passengers and at times not, and to turn partially the Rio Colorado is probably the only remedy, and until that is accomplished, the river steamers will have to run out to the mouth of the harbor and lighter off passengers and mails.

Mr. Priest, ex-Consul at San Juan del Sud, came up by the British steamer, and will return by the *Northern Light*. The whole of Nicaragua is reported to be in a melancholy state of destitution.

The excitement regarding the Indian graves, "huacas," is increasing. A number of small vessels are advertised at Panama to sail immediately, and it is reported the Pacific Railroad Company think of dispatching their tug to David—the graves of gold. One of the natives is said to have gone stark mad at the sudden increase, and one very ancient gentleman of color has taken out a lump, $10,000 worth, "at one fell swoop." These "huacas" extend over a wide area, are regularly and compactly arranged, and thousands upon thousands remain to be uncovered. The dead Indians were buried in a sitting position, with all their yellow drops inclosed with them for company, and almost every "huaca" is supposed to contain more or less gold, besides it is conceived that in this locality—Chiriqui—many rich mines, now lost, will be rediscovered, the same from whence the immense wealth of these Indians was first obtained. A number of old miners have gone for the purpose of prospecting for the virgin gold. There is a legend of the country, that in days of old a ship being forced to put in upon the coast of Chiriqui for water, filled at the same time their galley bottom with fresh earth and on their arrival back to old Spain found at the bottom of their galley fire a sheet of melted gold, which enriched them all. Others returned and sought the spot from whence they took the earth, but in vain. What if they should strike this lead.

The *St. Louis* came into the harbor on the night of the 20th, from Greytown. Sickness is said to have brought her up. I fear they have rushed into the fire by coming here; rather a dangerous locality for invalids to seek for a beneficial alterative effect.

The flag ship lies quietly in our harbor. The *Jamestown* is still at Greytown. The *Scottish Chief* is expected daily, with the pioneers for the Transit of Nicaragua.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Revolutions in Ecuador and in Peru Suppressed—The Prospective War between those two Republics—Serious Fire in Chili—Markets at Valparaiso—From the Argentine States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, July 22, 1859.

The British Mail steamer arrived at Panama on the morning of the 21st, with dates from Valparaiso to the 1st, and Callao and Lima to the 13th. The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, but she brings some later dates up to the 8th from Guayaquil *via* Paita.

ECUADOR.

The revolution of Garcia Moreno and his companions against the Government of President Robles has completely failed, and Moreno is now in Peru. Quito is in the hands of the Government, and all the revolutionists have dispersed.

Guayaquil is strictly blockaded by the Peruvian fleet, several foreign vessels having been prevented lately from entering the river, among them the American bark *Tangier*, from Baltimore.

The President of Peru does not seem yet to have commenced his war against Ecuador, although he has been forwarding troops to the Ecuadorian frontier, and making other active preparations for entering the field. From the following extract of a private letter which I have received from a distinguished Ecuadorian, it will be seen that Garcia Moreno has joined Castilla, and hopes to aid him, through the defeated revolutionists, in bringing Ecuador to terms.

Lima, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

Señor Garcia Moreno, deserting the national flag of Ecuador, has arrived here and formed an iniquitous league with Castilla to make war on his own country. This unexpected conduct has strengthened Robles and Urbina, and has elevated them to a height with the people they little hoped for. Robles and Urbina are now the representatives of Ecuadorian nationality, and are looked upon as the heroes and martyrs of this holy cause, whilst the name of Garcia Moreno will be forever covered with ignominy.

PERU.

The revolution of Zeballos has been quelled, and the troops who revolted and the people have returned to their allegiance. There is now no organized party, for a wonder, in revolution in all Peru. There is a good deal of talk of war with Bolivia, growing out of the refusal of Peru to punish her Prefects for conniving at the invasion of a party of revolutionists of the former country, but it is not probable there will be a resort to arms on such a trivial question.

Chili and New-Granada have withdrawn their offers of mediation between Peru and Ecuador, and that there will be a war seems to be a fixed fact.

Don Juan de Dios Melgar, late Secretary of the Treasury, died at Lima, on the 4th July.

Amount of guano exported in June, 1,522 tons for the Continent, and 3,105 tons to the United States.

CHILI.

This Republic once more enjoys complete quiet. Congress is occupied in discussing currency and bank questions. It has raised the rank of several military officers, for services in the last revolution, and increased their emoluments. Business is increasing, and there is a good demand for foreign goods.

The Archbishop of Santiago, Don Rafael Valentin Valdivieso, left Valparaiso on the 1st of July for Europe, *via* the United States. He was feasted before he left, and on his arrival at Lima he concluded to lie over one steamer, at the earnest solicitation of those who wished to feast him there.

A great fire has laid waste the town of Ancud, the capital of the Province of Chiloe. In less than five hours, on the 24th of May, the town was nearly reduced to ashes. The cathedral, bishop's palace, intendencia and other important buildings having been burned, and the archives lost. Loss $450,000: houses destroyed, 151.

Flour was selling at from $3 87 to $4 25, 6 months; 6,000 quintals had been taken for Sidney. No Carolina rice in market. Some favorable operations in American white and grey shortings had taken place. Timber is dull. Copper in bars, sales deliverable in Northern ports, $18 25, three months. Lumber has rather improved—25 000 feet sold at $40 to $45—from California and Puget's Sound, 1,340,000 feet arrived—600,060 feet of this was sent to Callao—490,000 feet of this lot sold at Valparaiso at $35. Freights to Europe £2 10 to £2 15. American ship *Midnight* took nitrate from Iquique to Boston at $11. American ship *King Fisher*, ores from Caldera for Swansea, £2 15. Exchange on England, 46½; on United States, 60 days, 5 to 7 per cent.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Dates from Parana are to May 26. The State is very violent against Buenos Ayres, and President Cabdil says it *must* be reincorporated into the Confederation. The Chambers have authorized the expenses for carrying on the war. Paraguay refused the solicitation of Gen. Urquiza for war steamers, to the great annoyance of the latter, so he must go to Montevideo to get them, for war purposes against Buenos Ayres. Neither the armies of Buenos Ayres or the Confederation have crossed the frontiers. Parana has ordered all communication by land or water to cease with Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres, on her part, is still preparing to resist. Don Bartolome Mitre has taken charge of the War Department of Buenos Ayres, and Don Dalmatia Velez Sarsfeld is chief of the Foreign Office.

F. W. R.

FROM KANSAS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Progress of Women's Rights—Banking—Kansas Lands—Charges of Bribery—The Capital—Topeka Selected.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Wyandotte, Kansas, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

The efforts of the women to obtain a recognition of their "rights" from the Constitutional Convention, appear to have been attended by some measure of success. A provision has been adopted giving females an equal voice in all matters pertaining to the common schools. They are also allowed equal property rights with males, and equal authority in the management of children during their minority is granted to husband and wife. Mrs. Nichols sits at the reporter's table every day; some of the time plying her needle, some of the time her pen. She has been voted the use of the hall to-morrow evening, for her second lecture on the favorite themes connected with her social and political relations.

The article on Banks and Currency [published in full in Wednesday's Times] was adopted to-day.

The Convention intends to pass a resolution requesting Congress to pay all the debts of the Territory at the time of admission. A homestead has been provided for, consisting of 160 acres of land, or in lieu thereof, one acre of land with the improvements on the same in any city or town. This section will be changed when it comes up for final reading.

The following Land Ordinance was adopted to-day:

ORDINANCE.

Whereas, the Government of the United States is the proprietor of a large portion of the lands included in the limits of the State of Kansas as prescribed by this Constitution, and whereas the State of Kansas will possess the undoubted right to tax said lands for the purpose of sustaining a State Government, and for other and legitimate purposes connected with her existence as a State: Now, therefore, be it ordained by the people of Kansas, that the right of the State of Kansas as aforesaid to tax such lands shall be and is relinquished forever, neither will the said State of Kansas, without the consent of Congress, interfere with the title of the United States to the said lands, or with any regulation which Congress may prescribe in relation thereto, or tax non-residents greater than residents; *Provided* always, that the conditions following be accepted and agreed to by Congress:

First—That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township in said State, including Indian Reserves and Trust Lands, and when either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold, or otherwise disposed of or appropriated, other lands equivalent in value, as nearly contiguous thereto as possible, shall be granted to said State exclusively for the use of Common Schools.

Sec. 2. That seventy-two sections, or two entire townships of land, shall be set apart and granted to said State, for the support and maintenance of a State University.

Sec. 3. That all the swamp lands in said State shall be set apart and granted to said State for the use exclusively of Common Schools.

Sec 4. That thirty six sections, or one entire township, be set apart and granted to said State for the purpose of erecting suitable public buildings for the same.

Sec. 5 That seventy-two sections, or two entire townships shall be set apart and granted for the building, support and maintenance of charitable and benevolent institutions in said State.

Sec 6. That all salt springs not exceeding twelve in number (with six sections of land adjacent thereto) shall be set apart and granted to said State to be used and disposed of for works of public improvement, as the Legislature of said State may by law prescribe.

Sec. 7. That all gold, silver, lead, copper, coal, and other valuable mines (together with the lands necessary to the full occupation and use of said mines) shall be set apart and granted to said State for works of public improvement, to be used and disposed of as the Legislature of said State may by law prescribe.

Sec. 8. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands sold or entered as bounty lands in Kansas from and after the admission of said State into the Union shall be paid to the State for the purpose of creating a Common School fund—the principal to be held sacred, and the interest to be applied to the education of the children of Kansas.

Sec. 9. That nothing herein contained shall be deemed a waiver of the right of the State of Kansas to the 500,000 acres of land to which said State is entitled under the act of Congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and grant preemption rights," approved Sept. 4, 1841, and that said land be granted and set apart to said State to be used and disposed of by the Legislature of said State in accordance with the provisions of said law.

Sec 10. That two hundred townships, or 4,608,000 acres of land in said State shall be granted and set apart by the Government of the United States for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads and other internal improvement.

Sec. 11. That the lands hereinbefore mentioned shall be selected in such manner as may be prescribed by law; such selection to be subject always to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States.

The question of the temporary location of the seat of government has created some excitement. Yesterday, in the Convention, Mr. Parks, a Democratic member, made the startling announcement that "a Republican member had been using improper means to secure the location at Lawrence; that the member had offered a bribe to a Democratic member to secure the location of the capital in Douglass County;" and on his motion a Committee of Investigation, of which he is Chairman, was appointed, with instructions to employ a Notary Public and have the witnesses under oath when they gave in their evidence. As Parks in his motion had only provided for an investigation into the one case he had mentioned, another resolution was adopted enlarging the sphere of the Committee, and they were instructed to inquire into and report upon all cases of fraud and bribery by which attempts to secure the passage of certain measures had been made. The Committee held a session yesterday. The Democrat was examined, he testified that he went to the desk of a gentleman, a member of this Convention from Lawrence, early in the session, was introduced to him, and they got into conversation upon the question of the location of the temporary seat of Government; that the member promised him a lot in that city on condition he would vote and use his influence in favor of that town for the capital. The person against whom this charge was alleged was brought forward, and under oath he denied emphatically that he had ever in any way, directly or by implication, offered a lot for a vote.

A direct contradiction here exists, and no other member of the Convention having come forward to corroborate the statement of the Democrat, and implicating the member from Lawrence, it remains in that condition, with a presumption that it is a trumped up charge, got up for a purpose not yet made apparent.

Others were introduced implicating parties from Topeka in attempts at bribery and corruption, to secure the selection of that point as the temporary capital. Evidence was then introduced by which it appears that a member of this Convention, and, in fact, its President, has been approached by a person claiming to represent the Democrats, and offered five hundred dollars in money, and claims amounting in the aggregate to five thousand dollars, on condition that he would coöperate with the Democrats in securing the triumph of the measure contemplating the annexation of Southern Nebraska to Kansas.

Governor Medary, Secretary Walsh and Attorney-General Davis, all the appointees of the General Government, have been assiduously to work for weeks to induce the Republicans to go for the annexation of Nebraska. The Governor tried to induce the people of Douglass County to elect a delegation favorable to the annexation scheme, promising them if they would do so, to secure for them the location of the temporary seat of Government at Lawrence, and also pledged the Administration to the payment of the claims awarded the inhabitants of that county by the Board of Commissioners, for losses sustained in the destruction of property during the troubles of 1855 and 1856, amounting in the aggregate to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and also to assist in securing for that county railroad grants, &c. The offer was spurned with contempt, and an unbroken Republican delegation was sent to this Convention—men who stood well in the community for their honesty and integrity. The Convention met and organized, the question of Nebraska was brought up, and the Democrats found that the measure could be carried by the assistance of the Douglas County delegation. They immediately commenced bidding for the votes of the delegation, pledging themselves to locate the capital at Lawrence, to incorporate the claims against the Territory in the ordinance, and insist upon their payment by the Federal Government, and to go for such railroad grants as Lawrence would suggest, on condition that they would unite with them on annexation. Prominent Democratic officials and politicians from different portions of our Territory came here and labored hard and assiduously to accomplish the desired object, but all to no effect. The delegation stood firm, resisting all bribes, and voting every time against the measure proposed.

The Convention consists of fifty-two members, two of whom are away indisposed. Necessary to a majority, twenty-six. Those favoring annexation are nineteen, and if united with the seven members from Douglas County, they would constitute a majority and could carry any measure proposed if they chose to. Douglas has the largest number of delegates from any county in Kansas except that of Leavenworth, which went Democratic. Southern Kansas are united against annexation, and no single county has a sufficient number of delegates, except that of Douglas, to render the necessary assistance to carry the proposition for the Democracy, hence you see the necessity of getting that delegation.

Wyandotte, July 24, 1859.

The Convention, yesterday, decided upon Topeka as the temporary seat of Government until such time as the Legislature shall have provided by law for the submission of the question of the permanent location to a vote of the qualified electors of the State, a majority being necessary to determine its locality.

In the early part of the session, several places were spoken of as desirous of entertaining the State officers and Legislature as temporary capital, but it narrowed down to Lawrence and Topeka, and upon a test vote the former received 23, the latter 26—necessary to a choice, 25, and Topeka having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the temporary seat of Government for the State of Kansas.

Topeka received the entire democratic vote, which was refused by the Lawrence men; it was offered several times, providing the Douglass County (in which Lawrence is situated) delegation would support the democratic measure of annexing Southern Nebraska to Kansas. The fact of Topeka getting it looks ominous, and we fear they have sold out, and agreed to sustain some democratic scheme against the interests of the Republican party as a reward for their support. If so, Topeka will receive the storm of indignation hurled so successfully by the people against Minnesota a year ago, and which has succeeded in killing the town, for the infamous conduct of the Legislature in making it the territorial capital. The Legislature passed an act calling a convention to frame a Constitution for the State of Kansas, to meet at Minnesota: the delegates met there, and so great was their feeling against the place, that they immediately adjourned, which was strictly in accordance with the expressed desire of their constituents; so it will be with Topeka if it has obtained the vote for the temporary capital by fraud and corruption.

The Committee of Investigation, appointed at the suggestion of a Democrat, to inquire into the truth of charges alleged against a Republican member of this Convention, for using improper means to secure a vote for the location of temporary capital. The Committee met, and found the charge false. As they were instructed to inquire into all cases of alleged fraud, evidence was introduced which implicates several of our Government officials in attempts to influence votes. The Democrats became very much alarmed at what was being brought out, and made an effort to have the Committee discharged from any further consideration of the charges, which the Convention refused to do, and they must continue their labors and bring the facts to light.

JACQUES.

THE RESCUE OF DR. JOHN DOY.

Doy Taken back to Kansas—Curious Proceedings.

A telegram has announced the forcible rescue of Dr. John Doy, of Kansas, from the jail at St. Joseph Mo. The following particulars are interesting. A St. Joseph correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"Dr. Doy, recently tried in this city for stealing slaves, was last night rescued from the county jail by a party of six men, who came over from Kansas, and immediately returned with him. The night was dark and rainy, when one of the party awoke the jailor and asked him to receive a horse thief just arrested, to keep him till Monday morning for trial. The jailor opened the door, when he was immediately placed under an armed guard, who warned him that an attempt at resistance or alarm would cost him his life. All the prisoners except Doy were threatened with shooting if they attempted an escape or disturbance. Doy was then liberated and left with his rescuers, it is supposed, for Kansas. A party has gone out from here in search of them, but it is not likely to be successful.

Great excitement exists here in consequence, and threats are made against the *Free Democrat*, the editor of which has been ordered to leave the city. What the result will be, the next twenty-four hours will determine."

The St. Joseph *West*, July 25, adds full details:

"On Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock Mr. W. Brown, our jailor, who was sleeping in the upper story of that part of the jail which he occupies, with his family, heard some persons talking below, and on looking out saw several men apparently engaged in conversation. On being questioned they said they had charge of a horse-thief, whom they wanted to put in jail for safe keeping until morning; that he had stolen a horse in Andrew County; that a great many men were hunting for him, and that they had taken him just above the town.

The story seemed entirely plausible and Mr. Brown went down stairs and let them into the house.

Upon opening the door at the south end of the building, three men appeared, he who acted the part of the prisoner, and two others, one on each side, holding him firmly, as it seemed, to prevent his escape. Mr. Brown asked them if either of them was an officer, or could show any authority for putting the man in jail. One, who appeared to be the spokesman of the party, said that neither of them was an officer, and that they had no writ; but that he would satisfy Mr. B. in regard to the propriety of putting the man in jail—that he, the thief, was taken in possession of the horse, and there could be no doubt of his guilt. The man who made these statement said his own name was Jones, and that he lived near Savannah. Mr. Brown still hesitated, saying that he did not like to put a man in jail without proper authority. He questioned the prisoner, who said he would not commit himself, but finally admitted that they would probably prove the stealing of the horse upon him.

Mr. Brown then consented to put the prisoner in jail, and led the way up stairs for that purpose.

As soon, however, as the door of the prison was opened, the man calling himself Jones, drew a pistol and told Mr. Brown that he had been deceived; that they had come to rescue Doy, and would do it or die. Mr. B. was further told that he was in their power, and to satisfy him they exhibited other weapons. They told him that they would certainly kill him if he offered any resistance, or attempted to give any alarm; but would not hurt him at all if he remained quiet. Brown told them that he saw he was in their power, and proposed as the only chance, to leave it to Doy himself, as to whether he should go or stay. The man who had acted the part of the prisoner then called to Doy to come out. Doy appeared at the door immediately and shook hands with the reputed horse-thief, he being the only one of the rescuers whom he (Doy) appered to recognize. Mr. Brown then asked him if he would not prefer to remain and take the chance of getting a new trial, and being honorably acquitted. Doy said he would prefer to go with his friends, and made some remarks about the way which he had been treated, &c. The party then left the jail, telling Mr. Brown, as they went out that the house would be guarded for a short time, and that he must not attempt to leave it, for if he did he would be shot.

The only person in the house at the time of the occurrence besides Mr. Brown and his wife and child, was a young gentleman named Slayback, brother of A. W. Slayback, Esq., of this place. This young gentleman had arrived on the cars, had got lost in looking for the house of his brother, and about half an hour before the arrival of the rescuers had come to the jail, where Mr. Brown, not being able to direct him to his brother's, had accommodated him with a bed for the night. The men pressed through the room in which he was sleeping as they went up stairs, but he knew nothing of what was going on until after they had passed out again.

Very soon after the party left the jail, a negro belonging to the premises, and who had been from home, came in.

The men left to guard the house had then gone, and Mr. Brown sent the negro to inform Mr. Morgan, the Sheriff, of what had happened. The alarm was soon given, and a number of citizens started in pursuit. They traced the party to the river, crossed over to Elwood, found two skiffs tied to the shore, and saw tracks leading from them into the town. They were satisfied that it would be useless to go any further, and so returned.

Much excitement prevailed in our city yesterday, and a meeting has been called for to morrow evening, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take the matter into consideration."

The Grant affair is alluded to by the *West*, as follows:

"We are informed by the gentlemen who were called out to assist in the pursuit of the Doy rescuers on Saturday night, that having received certain information leading them to believe that E. H. Grant, editor of the *Free Democrat*, had known something of the intended rescue, they went to his house to make some investigation of the matter. After some time Grant made his appearance with two other men, named Harmon and Tracy. He was interrogated in regard to the rescue, but denied any knowledge of it; but said that three men had been in his office some days ago, who said if his (Grant's) press should be thrown in the river, the people of Kansas would retaliate by rescuing Doy. He also stated that the reason of Tracy and Harmon being there was that he (Grant) supposed he would be mobbed, from an article that had appeared in the *West*, and that these two gentlemen had accompanied him home, at his request, to protect him.

What Grant meant by attributing his fears of being mobbed to an article which had appeared in the *West*, we do not know, as we have not of late paid any attention to the gentleman whatever, except in our Friday's issue, when we only stated that the *Free-State Republican* was issued from his office. We have said nothing to incite a riot against him—we never thought of such a thing—and do not believe that Mr. Grant had any fear of a mob from what had appeared in our paper. It seems a little strange that he should have had his protectors around him, and that his fears of violence from what we had said should have been aroused, just at that particular time. So thought his questioners, so think many other citizens, and if Mr. Grant should again refer to us as the cause of his troubles and fears, we may deem it proper to state some facts that will be taken as a much better foundation for them. Mr. Grant appears very ambitious of becoming the subject of mob violence, and of making the *West* the inciting cause, but we decline most decidedly. If he should attain to the coveted honor of an uncomfortable *ride*, or a *cool bath* at the hands of *admiring friends*, we are determined that he shall have the satisfaction of knowing it to be the result of his own acts—not ours. Should it appear that he has so acted as to make himself the worthy recipient of such public favors, we may state the acts as matters of general interest, but more than this he cannot expect at our hands."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE KANGAROO OFF CAPE RACE.

The Peace Congress to be held at Zurich.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Quiet—Provisions Dull—Consols 95⅛.

St. Johns, N. F., July 30, 1859.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 20th, *via* Queenstown 21st inst., passed Cape Race at six o'clock last evening.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The dates from Liverpool and London by the *Kangaroo* are to noon of the 21st inst., by telegraph to Queenstown. The news is, therefore, one day later, but is not of particular importance.

The Peace Conference, it was settled, would meet at Zurich in about ten days.

M. Bourqueny would represent France, and Count Colmarredo would perform the same office on the part of Austria.

On the Paris Bourse the rentes closed, on Wednesday, at 68f.

The Bombay mail, of June 23, had been telegraphed, but the news was quite unimportant. Exchange on London was quoted at 2s. ½d. Money was easier.

The *Kangaroo* has one hundred and ninety-five passengers and a large cargo for New York.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Thursday, July 21—Noon.

The Cotton market is steady, and a better tone prevails. The sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet, and sales unimportant.

Provisions are dull.

Spirits Turpentine is dull at 35s. and 35s. 3d.

Other articles generally unchanged.

London, Thursday, July 21—Noon.

Consols are quoted 95⅛@95 for money and account; market dull.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

COLLISION ON THE OLD COLONY RAILROAD—TWO LIVES LOST.

Boston, Saturday, July 30.

The morning express train on the Old Colony Railroad from New-Bedford and Fall River came in collision with a carriage at the crossing in North Bridgewater, in which were a man, two ladies and a child. One of the ladies and the child were instantly killed, and the man and remaining lady were terribly and, it is feared, fatally injured. The names of the party have not been ascertained. The whistle was blown and the brakes applied to the train as soon as the carriage was seen but the man persisted in whipping his horse forward, which was the cause of the disaster. Numerous witnesses of the accident state that the officers of the train are free from all blame in the matter.

The *Traveller* gives the following additional particulars:

The persons in the wagon were from South Hanson, and were on a shopping excursion to Bridgewater. The persons killed were a mother and daughter, the latter being in her mother's arms. Mr. Stetson is a widower of Hanson, and at last accounts, it was thought, would not survive. The fourth person is a young lady of Hanson, who has recovered consciousness and proves not be seriously injured. The deceased woman was married her husband residing at Hanson. The opinion universally expressed by the eye-witnesses was that the officers of the train were entirely blameless.

At the time of the accident, the train was not running at the usual rapid rate, and as the engineer approached the crossings (near this spot the main road twice crosses the railroad) he commenced to vigorously sound his whistle. He saw the wagon before arriving at the crossing, and gave every possible warning. It was at first thought that the man would not attempt to cross, as he was observed to stop by persons on the train and others at the dépôt, and some workmen on an adjoining mill. Just before the train reached the spot, however, he whipped up his horse and attempted to cross the track. The horse got across in safety, but the wagon (a covered one) was struck just as it was full upon the track. It was shattered to pieces, veseral of which were carried upon the engine for some distance. The unfortunate inmates were hurled out with great violence, and were cast, some of them for a distance of twenty feet or more.

The Sunday Question in Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS IN FAVOR OF THE REPEAL OF THE OBNOXIOUS LAWS.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 30.

Those in favor of running the railroad passenger cars on Sunday held a large meeting in Independence square this evening.

The meeting was presided over by John M. Butler, Ex-Chief Justice Lewis, the intended chairman, being absent.

A number of speakers addressed the meeting. Among whom was Josiah Bond, a Quaker, who eloquently opposed the sectarian bigotry and religious intolerance which the evangelicals are endeavoring to establish in the land of Penn.

The decision of the Supreme Court was denounced, and measures were advised to be instituted to legislate the present law out of existence.

The demonstration was a very strong one, and calculated to arouse the popular feeling hitherto dormant in favor of the repeal of the existing laws restricting travel.

Cassius M. Clay on the Stump in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, Saturday, July 30.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay addressed a large audience last evening at Covington, Kentucky, on the political topics of the day with regard to the Gubernatorial election. He advocated neither side, but denounced both candidates, Bell and Magoffin, as political quacks. His speech was a straight out Republican manifesto, closing with an appeal to the non-slaveholders of Kentucky to make preparations to share next Fall in the National triumph of the Republicans. There were no attempts at disturbance during the speech.

Large Fire in East Boston, &c.

Boston, Friday, July 29.

A fire this afternoon destroyed the large brick candle factory of M. M. Hawes, on Chelsea street, East Boston. Loss $20,000; insured $15,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The roof of a large four story building which was in progress of demolition, fell in this afternoon, burying three children in the ruins, two of whom were safely extricated, but the third survived but a few minutes.

Anna C. Harris was fully committed this afternoon for the poisoning of a child at a house of ill repute in South May-street a few days since.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 30.

The Overland Mail arrived at Jefferson City to-day, with California advices of the 8th inst.

The news is without interest. Business at San Francisco remained without any improvement.

Arrived at San Francisco since the 5th—Steamer *Uncle Sam*, Panama; ship *Leonidas*, Hong Kong; Sailed—ships *Golden Rocket*, for Maiden Island; *Stratton*, Falmouth, England; *Hornet*, New-York.

From Havana.

New-Orleans, Friday, July 29.

The steamship *Granada* has arrived, with advices from Havana and Key West to the 25th inst. Sugars were dull and unchanged in price. Exchange on London, 12½@13 ₩ cent. premium; on New-York, sixty days, 2 cent. premium.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—Probable Ratification of Mr. McLane's Treaty—Anticipated Triumph of the Liberals—Claims of American Citizens in China.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, July 31.

President Buchanan was to have returned here yesterday, but determined to prolong his stay at Bedford until Tuesday next, at the written request of Secretary Cass.

The draft of the Mexican Treaty, as agreed to by the Liberal Government, was forwarded to Mr. Buchanan for examination, and will be laid before the Cabinet on Wednesday next. As every proposition of the Government has been acceded to except that for the cession of Lower California, it is believed that the terms of the Treaty as received from Mr. McLane will be accepted by the Washington Cabinet.

Señor Lerdo is expected to return here in a few days, previous to leaving for England, where he has reliable assurances of a successful financial operation with the English bondholders.

From the tenor of his late dispatches, Señor Mata anticipates an early termination of the civil war and the complete triumph of the Liberal Party.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Saturday, July 30.

Information has been received at the Department of State to the effect that the proper steps have been taken by the Chinese Government to carry into effect the arrangements made by Ex-Minister Reed for the payment of the various claims of American citizens, amounting to about $700 000.

The construction of the Washington National Monument, after a suspension of several years, is about to be resumed. Systems to raise funds for the prosecution of the work have been put in operation, and it is proposed to request the Postmasters throughout the country to give aid to the enterprise by placing boxes within their respective offices for the reception of contributions and forwarding the returns to Washington. A few cents a month from the thirty thousand Post-offices would suffice, in a few years, to raise the shaft to its intended height. The Postmasters of many of the principal cities, including those of New-York, Washington, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Charleston, have already expressed their readiness to lend it a cordial coöperation. The Postmaster General has written a letter to Lieut. Ives, the engineer in charge of the Monument, he says, "It is the privilege of Postmasters, and others associated with the Postal service, in common with all other citizens, to give to this enterprise such support as their judgments and feelings may prompt. It is as citizens, and not as officers, that their influence will be invoked, and I doubt not that in this laudable endeavor worthily to illustrate and perpetuate the fame of the Father of his Country, they will yield to none in promptness and earnestness of their coöperation."

A Letter from President Buchanan.

HE DECLINES THE PRESIDENCY FOR A SECOND TERM.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 30.

The subjoined letter from President Buchanan was received this morning by the Hon. Wilson McCandless:

Bedford Springs, July 25, 1859.

My Dear Sir: I have received your kind note of the 19th inst., together with the leader from the *Post*. Whilst I appreciate, as it deserves, the ability and friendship displayed in that editorial, I yet regret that it has been published. My determination not, under any circumstances, to become a candidate for reelection, is final and conclusive. My best judgment and strong inclination unite in favor of this course. To cast doubts upon my predetermined purpose is calculated to impair my influence in carrying out important measures, and affords a pretext for saying that these (measures) have been dictated by a desire to be renominated. With kindest regards, &c.,

Respectfully your friend,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Balloon Ascension by Prof. Wise.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 30.

Professor Wise made a very successful ascension at 11 o'clock this morning, from Washington-square, in this city. It is his purpose to descend at or near Lafayette, Ind., where he has made arrangements for reinflating his balloon, and whence he will again ascend and proceed eastward.

State Temperance Society.

Albany, Saturday, July 30.

The adjourned annual meeting of the State Temperance Society is called to meet at Saratoga Aug. 3.

Sailing of the Indian.

Montreal, Saturday, July 30.

The steamship *Indian* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 9½ o'clock this morning, taking out 31 cabin and 51 steerage passengers. Weather clear, wind west and light.

From Barbados.

By the packet bark *N. H. Gaston*, at New-Haven, we have advices from Barbados to the 12th of July.

No political news is reported. Ten American vessels were in port when the *Gaston* sailed. They hoisted their colors on the national anniversary. The day was not otherwise observed.

The Barbadian sugar crop, it is now said will reach 38,000 hhds.

A circular from the British Secretary for the Colonies has been issued to the Governors of the various West India Colonies, informing them that the law of Louisiana, which requires the imprisonment of foreign sailors while the vessel is in port—a law passed in 1854 and abolished in 1856—has been revived. The notification has created some excitement, and West Indian journals improve the opportunity with savage abuse of American institutions.

The circular of M. Towner, Esq., United States Consul at Bridgetown, reports the breadstuff and provision market at a stand. The stock of meat and flour is fully equal to the demand. A considerable quantity of sugar still remains for shipment.

The weather has been very favorable for the new crop, and the health of the Island is excellent.

Murderous Outrage.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Princeton in that State, gives the following particulars of an outrage which recently occurred there:

"One of the most atrocious and inhuman acts of cruelty was committed in this county, on Sunday last, that was ever perpetrated in civilized society. Some time since there was an assassination committed about ten miles north of this place, supposed to have been done by a slave of Jesse Williams at the instigation of said Williams. Although in the examining Court the fact was not fully proved, two other slaves of Williams said that the accused slave did commit the murder, and that at the instigation of Jesse Williams, and that they would report the matter to the friends of the deceased, whereupon Jesse Williams and his son James arrested the two boys, took them to a newly-coltered field, bound their legs together, hitched them by a singletree to a mule, and dragged them for several hours over the field, and then left them lifeless; but, afterwards recovering, one of them wandered off two or three miles, and was found this morning by some of the citizens of this place, much mangled and bruised. It was thought he would not have arisen unless by assistance. His recovery is thought doubtful. The other boy has not been found, and he is supposed to be dead. The people are much agitated upon the matter, and there is every symptom of a furious mob, as the people are thoroughly convinced of the inefficiency of law to reach the family. Within the last ten years they have been prosecuted for every crime and misdemeanor, from murder to hog stealing. It is to be desired that the people will give the law another chance to vindicate itself."

Stabbing of the Hon. Sherrod Williams.—We learn that, last Saturday, the Hon. Sherrod Williams and Mr. Frank. J. White, both of Somerset, got into a dispute upon politics, or about the race between Anderson and Chrisman for Congress, in the Fourth District, which dispute ended in a fight, or personal rencontre, in which White stabbed Williams in three different places with a pocket knife—one in the fleshy part of his arm, a cut four or five inches long, laid open to the bone; one on the top of his shoulder, and another on the left side of his breast. All three are very severe wounds. The one in the breast entered the hollow so that he bled inwardly. Mr. Williams was very sick all Saturday evening, and could neither sit up nor lie down but a little while at a time. He was better Sunday morning, and is still improving. Mr. White gave himself into the custody of the Sheriff of the county, and was taken before Justices Cossen and Posch, waived an examination, and gave bail in $1,000 to appear before the Circuit Court at its September term.—*Louisville Democrat, July 29.*

Notes from Brazil—The Coffee Trade.

Fifty years have elapsed since the first cargo of coffee was shipped from Rio de Janeiro, and now Brazil supplies two-thirds of the coffee of the world.

Although the agricultural capacities of this province are very great, and yield sugar, cotton, tobacco and Indian corn, still the great staple and article of export from the Empire of Brazil is coffee. The coffee-growing districts of Brazil are divided into the Serra Abaixo, (or below the mountains,) and Serra Acima, (above the mountains,) but every year it is more widely cultivated and a considerable quantity is now grown further northward. The produce of the Serra Abaixo is about one-sixth part of the whole crop in good years, but is much more uncertain than the Serra Acima, being more liable to injury from drought, which is said of late years to have been frequent. The quality is also inferior, and seldom shipped to the United States. The trees usually flower three times each year, generally in August, September and October, and are ready for picking, in favorable seasons, in March, April and May, varying according to situation. In April, small quantities of poor new coffee appear in market. In May and June the quantity is greater, but never abundant until July and August. The trees of Serra Acima bloom later, but the crop is more uniform, enabling planters to gather a crop at a single picking, which is a great saving of labor. Entire cargos are not generally obtained from the Serra Acima district until August and September.

Usually, the supplies remaining over of the old crop are first sent to the market before planters clean out the new, and hence it is often as late as October and November before the bulk of the new crop is in market. The cost of transporting the coffee to market is said to average the planter about two cents per pound, owing to imperfect facilities. The actual cost of production is said to be not much under four and a half cents per pound, and as negroes are decimated by cholera and other diseases, they must advance in value and naturally enhance the cost of production.

Coffee is planted by burying the seeds or berries, (which are double,) or by slips. The trees are placed six or eight feet apart, and those plants which have been taken from the nursery with balls of mould about their roots will bear fruit in two years; those detached from the earth will not produce until the third year, and the majority of such shrubs die. In the Province of San Paulo, and the richest portions of Minas-Geraes, one thousand trees have yielded 6,400 pounds; but this is extraordinary.

In the Province of Rio de Janeiro, trees are generally cut down every fifteen years. As a general rule, they are not allowed to exceed twelve feet in height, so as to be in reach. When the berry is ripe, it is about the size and color of a cherry, and resembles it, or a large cranberry. Of these berries a negro can daily collect about thirty-two pounds. There are three gatherings in the year, and the berries are spread out upon pavements or a level portion of the ground, (the *terreno*,) from whence they are taken when dry, denuded of the hull by machinery, and afterwards conveyed to market. Nothing is more beautiful than a coffee plantation in full and virgin bloom. The snowy blossoms all burst forth simultaneously, and the extended fields seem almost in a night to lay aside their robe of verdure, and to replace it by the most delicate mantle of white, which exhales a fragrance not unworthy of the description of Eden. But the beauty is truly ephemeral, for the snow-white flowers and the delightful odor pass away in twenty-four hours. [See *Brazil and the Brazilians*, by KIDDER & FLETCHER.]

It takes four to five years to mature coffee trees after planting them, before they will yield a crop of berries; hence the sudden rise or fall in prices cannot so suddenly influence production, as is the case with annual crops from new plantations of sugar and cotton.

At the present time, owing to the high price slaves, no new estates can be formed, and none have been for several years; and it is stated that there are not hands enough left in the country to pick out a full crop.

There are some curious facts regarding the preservation of coffee. It is said that the berries readily imbibe exhalations from other substances and occasionally acquire an unpleasant flavor. Sugar placed near the berries, it is said, in a short time impregnates them and injures their flavor.

A few bags of pepper on board a ship bound from India to England, spoiled a whole cargo of coffee and a cargo shipped some time ago by Messrs MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., of this port, was completely ruined by having been placed in a vessel which had previously carried creosote.

The process of roasting berries requires care and skill. If burnt, the coffee is spoiled, imparting a bad taste and making it heavy and indigestible when drank. Again, if underdone, the water fails to extract the nourishing material of the coffee, and its infusion is so weak as to prove unpalatable. In all Cairo, in Egypt, there was said to be but one good coffee parcher.

The berries should be roasted until they become of a uniform brown chestnut color.

No family should ever purchase ready-ground coffee, which is liable to adulteration with chickory, beans, corn, rye, &c., &c. The berries should be bought green, and parched and ground at home as wanted.

The article which has been most largely used for the adulteration of coffee is the chickory root which is a native of England, Germany and most parts of Europe, and naturalized in the United States. It has a tap root like carrots, and is cultivated something in the same manner, chiefly in Holland, Belgium and other parts of Germany where labor is cheap. Females and children are largely employed in its production.

The roots, on being dug up, are sliced and kiln dried, and afterwards roasted and ground, when it bears a strong resemblance to coffee, and mixed with enough of the latter to flavor it, the deception becomes quite successful.

The only resemblance it bears to coffee is in its color, and the only recommendation it has is its cheapness.

It is slightly tonic, but contains no nourishment, and only satisfies the appetite of distention when drank.

From Germany this article is extensively imported to other countries, and particularly to England and the United States. Its consumption, through adulteration with coffee in the United States, especially since the advance in the price of coffee, has greatly increased. It is said that a single German house in New-York has imported in a single year 500,000 pounds, and the present annual importation into New-York is not less than 5,000,000 pounds.

Strange to say, notwithstanding these facts, not even the name of chicory appears among the imports of the United States. In the official reports of the imports of the United States, arranged under the head of commerce and navigation, its name is nowhere to be met with. How is this? Is it imported in another name, or is it smuggled?

How far it can answer as a healthy substitute for coffee, may be gathered from learning the chemical composition of the two. WOOD and BACHE call it chicory or succory, or the wild endive or *chicorum Inlytene* of Linnæus. It sends up a stalk of one to three feet high, which, under cultivation, rises to five or six feet, and sends down a carrot-like tap root, which yields a milky juice. Before being adapted for the adulteration of coffee, it was used as a medicinal milk tonic, and was thought to be good as a mild purge, and in jaundice affections. But whatever weak medicinal properties it may possess are probably destroyed by wasting and grinding. Coffee, on the contrary, is found on chemical analysis to contain a highly nutritious element, known as caffein. This component part of all good coffee is found to contain a larger portion of nitrogen than any other vegetable principle, and in this respect equaling some of the most highly animalized products. Caffein does not putrify, however, like animal matter. Thus, chemists have discovered by analysis that coffee contains an element of nourishment similar to animal matter or to meat, which renders it nutritious as a drink, and of which chicory is wholly destitute; and hence its useless and injurious character as a substitute for coffee.

While good Rio coffee sells at 10 to 12 cents, and Java at 15 cents, chicory, roasted and ground, sell at 4 and 5 cents, and in its green and dried state, sells at 1 and 2 cents a pound. Hence the inducement for the perpetration of the fraud on such an immense scale.

Good coffee, well roasted, makes a refreshing and wholesome beverage for infirm and weak people and for children. How cruel, then, is the practice of selling them a parched root, possessing no one property in common with coffee, and not only destitute of all nourishment, but positively injurious if long used! Its wholesale use has, probably, in large cities, contributed to the mortality of the people, and especially of children and aged people, besides aggravating the symptoms of dyspepsia and nervous complaints.

The qeustion of labor, in the cultivation of coffee and all other tropical productions which have become commercial necessities to the populations of the temperate northern latitudes, which embrace the largest civilized portions of the human race, is becoming one of very great importance. The growing deficiency must not only continue, but in time greatly enhance the prices of these products, which have become necessaries of life, and tend to drain the money from Northern nations in order to secure them,—or, in other words, places them under heavy tribute for articles which are, from habit, necessary to their comfort and well-being.

England, through her East India possessions, is no doubt anxious to secure as large a share of this tribute as possible, and may, to a certain extent, succeed with sugar, indigo and coffee; but she has ever failed, and will continue to fail, in the production of cotton. The United States have secured this indispensable production to her prosperity, as well as the prosperity of Europe in general. The value of slaves in Brazil—the only South American State which has made any great progress, and that through African labor—has, for several years, steadily increased.

Prier to 1830, when the Slave-trade was legal, slaves were sold at 120 milreis or $66. From 1830 to 1850, when the trade was, under treaties with England, prohibited and had to be conducted clandestinely, they advanced to 400 milreis or $220. Since 1850, the trade having been almost entirely suppressed, they have gradually advanced, aided by the decimation of 5 per cent. per annum to 1,100 milreis or $605, in 1853; hence, then, ten per cent., it is estimated, have died from cholera, as appears by a recent statement of the Minister of the Empire and they are now stated to be worth 2,000 milreis or $1,000 each. It was the low price of slaves prior to 1830, which stimulated the production of coffee, and caused prices to rule so low, which were, in 1835 to 1840, not much over half the present prices.

The climate of Brazil is highly favorable to the cultivation of coffee, the trees yielding nearly double of those in the East Indies.

In 1774, a Franciscan friar, named VILLASZ, cultivated a single tree in the garden of the Convent of St. Antonio. Brazil was then governed by the Marquis DE LAVADIO as a Viceroy. The first fruits of the tree were next presented to the Marquis, who distributed them among the most respectable planters, explaining to them the advantages of adding another valuable article to the produce of the country: but being strong in their prejudices in favor of sugar and indigo, few took pains to cultivate it, and hence its progress was very slow. In 1808, Don JOAS VI. fled from Portugal to Rio de Janeiro, and soon after opened the port to foreign trade. The annual crop of coffee then did not exceed 30,000 bags of 160 pounds each—or 480,000 pounds. Although the revolution in St. Domingo had overthrown its culture there, Cuba and Jamaica continued to some extent to supply the trade. In 1820, its increase in Brazil had swelled to 100,000 bags. The decrease of supply, by the desolation of St. Domingo, caused it to reach the enormous price of 148s. per cwt., or nearly 37½ cents per pound, in London, in the years 1817 and 1821. This great price stimulated the production in Brazil.

The growth of Brazil, by 1854, reached the astounding quantity of 400,000,000 pounds, while the production in the British West India Islands has rapidly declined since the emancipation of the slaves in 1834, as will be seen from the following table:

In 1848 the British West India Islands yielded........	$10,000,000
In 1853, '54 and '55, they yielded only....	5,000,000
Jamaica, in 1834, (the year the Emancipation Act was declared in the Islands) amounted to......	18,268,183 lbs.

The same result will be seen by this as that which followed emancipation in St. Domingo. Coffee, with other tropical products has fluctuated with the supply, cheapness and reliability of African slave labor. If coolies can be brought in under a voluntary apprenticeship, why cannot Africans be allowed to come in by the same method, placed under proper regulations and guarantees on the coast of Africa?

The first import of Brazil coffee into the United States, was made in 1809, which consisted of 1,809 bags, landed at Salem, by the ship *Marquis de Somerivlas*. Hence, within the brief period of fifty years, the imports of Brazil into the United States have increased to the large amount of 400,000,000 lbs. in 1854 and upwards of 600,000,000 at the present date.

The consumption of coffee has rapidly increased during the past twenty-five years, the greatest augmentation having been in the United States, where it has averaged 7½ per cent. per annum while in Europe it has been 2½ per cent. per annum or at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the world.

In 1856 the whole sum paid by the United States for coffee was $21,514,916, of which Brazil received no less than $16,091,714. MAJOR.

M. Michelet's "L'Amour."

A still existing secular journal called the *Century* endeavors to crush M. MICHELET's brave book on "Love" under one of its leader columns. The managers of that ponderous sheet should be careful, in applying its formidable power always to use the lever of truth. Such precaution would have preserved them, in this instance, from transparently puffing the morality of a rich and influential publishing house, by a slur at that of a younger, but by no means less enterprising firm, as the success of *L'Amour* has shown. The *Century* says:

"We are gratified to learn that the Messrs. APPLETON, to whom the manuscript was first tendered, refused to publish it, although assured that it would prove a profitable investment."

It certainly cannot be true that the Messrs. APPLETON, who have so recently issued the *Memoirs of the Empress Catharine II.*, the most abandoned and shameless of her sex—a woman whose "Memoirs" are read principally for the revelations of depravity and coarse sensuality they contain—would refuse on the ground of indecency, to publish the delicate and tender teachings of one of the most earnest, as well as most profound thinkers of our age. The absurdity of the assertion is evident; for no one who has read the "Memoirs" will believe that morality had anything to do with the issuing of the book. It is simply a question of sagacity, as between two publishers, and that the *Century*, in default of veracity, should have had the common sense to understand.

Aaron Burr's Monument—Letter from Mr Parton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to your correspondent "Veritas," who characterizes my account of the secret erection of Burr's monument at Princeton, as "silly," allow me to say, that the facts relating to the monument, as given in my *Life of Burr*, I obtained at Princeton, from several of the most respectable inhabitants of that town. I visited Princeton for the purpose of inquiring into the erection of the monument. Among others who favored me with conversation on the subject, was the late venerable Dr. CARNAHAN, formerly President of the College, whose residence was very near the Cemetery. "All we know of the erection of the monument," said the Doctor, "is this: In the evening, it was not there; in the morning, it was." Many other old residents concurred in this statement, which no one contradicted. If the matter were of the slightest importance, it could be shown, I believe, that "Veritas" has been misinformed with regard to the person who caused the monument to be prepared and placed.

Respectfully, JAMES PARTON.

POLITICAL.

Speech of the Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., at St. Joseph, Mo.

The Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., delivered a Free-Soil speech at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 15th July. He said:

I have been reared in the strictest sect of Democracy. I have not changed, but still remain a sound Democrat; yet I differ essentially from the theory of politics held by the so-called Democracy of the present time. They have apostatized and abandoned every Democratic measure, and are not capable of uttering Democratic sentiments. They have forsaken every measure heretofore held as Democratic, and were I to adduce all the proof of this I should detain you till to-morrow morning. I shall only select some of these points upon which to touch.

The President met the last Congress with a proposition for a protective tariff. Where did he learn such Democracy? His Administration came into power with a surplus in the treasury of twenty millions, and at the end of nine months he asked for an issue of twenty millions of shinplasters. Where did he learn such Democracy? This was soon gone, and he then asked for twenty millions more, which was voted; and the next session another twenty millions was asked for and granted. All of this was required by a Democratic Administration, and voted by a Democratic Congress. The expenditure of the Administration has been one hundred millions a year more than was expended when we supported an army in Mexico. Economy used to be a cardinal principle with the Democracy, but now, extravagance. You know that the secretaries of Mr. BUCHANAN have hardly escaped impeachment. Mr. FLOYD sells the military reserves privately for less than one-fourth their value, and buys Willett's Point from his friends at a much higher price than it had already been offered the Government; while TOUCEY lavishes the funds of the people on political and personal favorites by coal and live-oak contracts.

The Democratic Party originally framed the land policy of our Government, and for the benefit of the people; but the last Democratic Congress would do nothing about it. Your two Senators defeated the Homestead bill. This party has abandoned all Democratic measures, and gone over to the Lecompton Constitution, which the people of Kansas opposed, as since shown, even in the face of a Democratic Administration attempting to bribe them; this has been the sole measure of the present Democracy. You, from your position, know the truth of my statement. In the late election in Kansas the Democratic Party has been forced to ignore the Administration, and declare themselves the genuine Free-State party. This Democratic Administration has not only apostatized, but striven to break down the West; it has opposed the preemption and homestead policy which made the West Democratic heretofore, because the Democracy were loyal to the rights of the settlers, and for which they were paid by the confidence of the people and sustained by their votes. The South demanded the opposition to the Homestead bill, fearing lest the throwing open of the public lands to the poor white men of the North should exclude Slavery and erect a tier of Free States across the continent. Slavery demands this, and that Western Democrats should vote against the improvements of rivers and lakes in the West. It is unconstitutional, they say, to free this great river at your door from obstructions, while thousands are expended to improve Cape Fear River. [Interrupted by a voice—"Didn't Congress refuse to give anything to Savannah River?"] The city of Savannah received large sums, much of which was useless expenditure. [Voice—"Tell the truth."] I speak the truth; but others may not. [Applause.]

Down on a little river, near the water, where there is nothing but niggers and mosquitoes, money may be expended, but not a dollar for the West. [Applause.] DOUGLAS is one of the Democratic stars. [Voice—"That's so."] He is so much of a Democrat they dare not repudiate him. [Applause.] DOUGLAS says the people should be taxed to improve tide-water, but nothing for the West.

The Pacific Railroad is in the same fix as the rivers and lakes. The West will never have it till the Democratic Party goes out of power. [Applause.] The Democracy refused to survey the Central route, but imported camels to survey the southern desert and disunion route, which proved fit only for camels, carrying water in their bellies for three or four days. [Applause.] They refused aid to the Central route, lest there should be a chain of Free States on this parallel. The southern route was surveyed without an appropriation, for what care they for the laws of Congress?

Missouri asked for an overland mail, and a bill was passed, Congress allowing the Postmaster General to let the contract—the contractor to select his own route. On opening the bids, none was found for the Southern desert route, but the Postmaster-General told one of the bidders if he would put in a bid for the Southern route he should have the contract. The bid was made and the contract let—the distance there by being increased 900 miles between St. Louis and San Francisco. 100,000 men and women have beaten a plain track across the Plains, but that route must give way to the desert route, with this Democratic Administration. [Applause.] I offered a bill revoking the Postmaster-General's contract, and it went to a committee, whereupon was a member from Missouri, and slept. I tacked it on to the Post-office Appropriation bill, and three members from Missouri voted against it—two or three were from this border; one of them your own representative. [Voice—"He is not in town."] I care not. I should say the same were he here. [Applause.]

The South moulds the policy of the Democratic party, and it is against that policy for the West to expand; they only desire slavery extension, and for this policy they oppose the West and her interests. As long as the Democracy lives you get nothing, unless from God himself, who planted the gold at Pike's Peak, which has been so opportunely discovered to give a new State and a central route to the Pacific for the defeat of that party.

You must look elsewhere than the Democratic party for aid. Our interests as a State are opposed to the South in this matter. Missouri lies north of the Slave States; she is surrounded by the Free States, with which her interests are identical. [Hisses and cheers. Cries of go on, and turn him out.] I have not the least idea of stooping. [Applause.] Illinois lies on our eastern boundary, Iowa on our northern, Kansas on our western, which will soon be a Free State in spite of Lecompton and the Administration, [applause,] and Arkansas, weak and of little consequence to us, on the south. I have sometimes noticed in the papers that a little beeswax and a few muskrat skins come from there, which is the amount of our interests with Arkansas. [applause] while our connection with the Free States is intimate and extensive.

We must look, in our national concerns, to the real advantage of the State. I told you I should speak freely of Slavery—it is the question of the day, or you would not see gentlemen from this section vote as they do. As I understand it, the Dred Scott decision is the stand-point of the Democracy on Slavery. CALHOUN first promulgated the doctrine that the Constitution, *per se*, carried Slavery into the Territories. You know what his Democracy was in the days of JACKSON—then no prominent statesman thought of agreeing with him. [Voice—"CALHOUN was right."] I think not. He was opposed to the doctrines of JEFFERSON. If you refuse JEFFERSON and take CALHOUN, do so boldly, and don't "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." At the request of MONROE, CALHOUN, when in his cabinet, signed a writing assenting to the Missouri Compromise, and admitting its constitutionality. It was an afterthought of CALHOUN's, as of the Democratic Party, that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories. I but ask the professing Democracy to deny the name they disgrace. From the days of WASHINGTON to PIERCE the Territories were held to be under the control of Congress. Now, one slaveholder with his negro can go into a territory and frame laws for all that follow—this is Squatter Sovereignty.

TRUE, DOUGLAS says the people of a territory may decide whether Slavery shall exist there, but he admits the constitutionality of the Dred Scott decision, which carries Slavery into the territories by the Constitution, thus knocking squatter sovereignty in the head. In this way DOUGLAS rides both sides of the fence. I hold, with the fathers of the country, that the Republican Party is right. [Applause and hisses; cries of "Kick him out!"—reply, "There will be more than one to kick out."] I shall be kicked out in good company, with JEFFERSON and JACKSON; the Democracy would kick them out if they dared. I find no fault with those who differ from me; but how can any one call himself a Jefferson or Jackson Democrat, and receive into fellowship TOOMBS and such men, who always abused JACKSON? The sentiments uttered by JEFFERSON, JACKSON and others are now called Abolition, and for which any one would be read out of the Democratic Party. Half of your Delegation, half of the Legislature and of the Democratic Delegation from Georgia were old Whigs; and old Buck, the Federalist, at the head, a worthy leader, [applause and hisses.] worthy leader of the Federal host he led, when charging at the head of the Lecompton column, he didn't need the black cockade to designate him.

I have said that Congress ought to keep the territories for white men, and not for slaveholders and their negroes; and this is called Abolitionism. Thank God I have lived long enough not to care for names. This struggle going on is the same as that fought under JACKSON—the combination of capital against labor; the banks against Old Hickory. A part of the shareholders in the United States Bank wanted the United States deposits, often fifteen millions, to loan; for this they proposed to regulate the exchanges, and make a uniform currency. Slaveholders are another lot of capitalists, who wish to seize the territories for themselves and negroes, and throw out the poor white men. The plea is plausible—similar to the bank plea. But the territories should be kept for the general good, and not for a few slaveholders. I go for keeping these territories for free white men, for the good of our State; to build up rich States west of us, to be tributaries to us. Whoever opposes this is against the good of Missouri. [Applause and hisses.]

I will revert to another parallel—the contest between the Gracchi and the patricians. Though the narrative comes from writers of the oligarch, and they are called agrarians—thus giving them a bad name, as I am called an Abolitionist: "Give a dog a bad name," &c.—the Gracchi only claims that the lands conquered by the Roman armies should be equally divided, and not given to the patricians alone, and this is the question now: Shall the Territories be divided by Homestead bill and preëmotion among the people, or held only by slaves and slave-owners? The oligarchs call themselves Democratic, and strive to overthrow the old Democratic measures of old, which have been universally held, even to the time of CALHOUN, and till he himself changed, CALHOUN becoming insane on the Disunion measure, and, failing of his aims, sought to curry favor with the oligarch. This oligarch is strongly opposed to the interests of the West; but there is no doubt of Missouri throwing off the incubus of Slavery. [Applause and hisses, with calls for others.]

I feel the inspiration of the place. I have been here before. To what is the present advance of St. Joseph attributable: is it to Slavery? [Voice—"Did it retard it?"] Yes! ["Prove it."] I am not called on to prove axioms. I give my better belief—one negro is more in the way of a railroad than three mountains. [Applause and laughter.] Look at the map of our country. Has servile labor made your railroad, or the houses you count your wealth and strength by? St. Joseph's advance is owing to free white labor; to it she owes her position, second only to St. Louis in the State. [Applause and hisses.] Cities are the nurseries of freedom; they first broke the bonds of serfdom in Europe. St. Louis, through her free white citizens, overthrew Slavery, and St. Joseph may, by similar policy, accomplish the same results. [Applause and hisses.] You have taken the fair young bride of freedom to your arms [some of the chivalry uttered an obscene jest.] If St Joseph amounts to anything she must take hold of free white labor, and her advance will give the death-blow to Slavery in her midst; for once receiving this fair bride you cannot go back—I speak from history—and you will follow in the footsteps of St. Louis, and Missouri will be free. [Applause and hisses.]

[Here began a regular row, cries of all kinds, and a fight seemed imminent, but BLAIR stood calmly waiting for the noise to subside. One bright genius arose and told Mr. BLAIR he had treated him as a gentleman—hissing and cries of "Put him out" being gentlemanly (!) in the code of his chivalry—but he must not say things offensive to the feelings of a Pro-Slavery audience. Cry in the audience: "It ain't a Pro-Slavery audience, by a d——d sight." Cavalry replied: I have got as good a pair of lungs as any one, and I'm a match for any man of one hundred and fifty pounds." Here Mayor THOMPSON arose and said that "Mr. BLAIR spoke by invitation of his friends, and though he might not agree with him, yet every Southern gentleman would treat him as a gentleman, and hear him respectfully; others had got to." The storm quieted.]

I have striven to show due respect and courtesy for the feelings of my Pro Slavery friends. I was born and reared in a slave State, and do not wish to say anything to hurt your feelings.

I have spoken for some time, longer than I supposed; the heat of the room is great, and I fell wearied. I thank you for your attendance and attention—even of those opposed to me.

After the speaker stopped, the audience dispersed good naturedly—here and there was a cry for the 150-pound man.

What the Organ says of Buchanan's Renomination.

From the Washington Constitution, July 29.

A recent article in the Pittsburg *Post*, bringing forward the name of the President for renomination and election as the only mode of quieting distractions in the Democratic party, is the subject of much comment by the press of all parties. *We refer to the subject with a view, if possible, of putting at rest all such speculations.* There is no point upon which Mr. BUCHANAN has expressed his determination more freely and unreservedly than his *fixed purpose under no circumstances to be a candidate for reëlection to the Presidency*; and we are satisfied that there is none upon which his mind is more unalterably made up. In accepting the nomination of the Democratic party in 1856, he took occasion to say: "Under these circumstances I most cheerfully pledge myself should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted in a firm but conciliatory spirit, *during the single term I shall remain in office*, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of Slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst." Again, in his Inaugural at the time of entering upon the duties of his office, he said: "Having determined not to become a candidate for reëlection, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen." During the President's recent visit to North Carolina, he availed himself of the opportunity to repeat, in the most emphatic manner, this determination which he had so early formed and so formally declared, and to which he has so firmly adhered. He announced in one of his speeches in North Carolina, when addressing the immediate neighbors of the late NATHANIEL MACON, that, like their own venerated MACON, and influenced in a considerable degree by his example, he had long since determined to retire from public life at or before the age of three-score and ten; that he thought every wise man ought to desire to pass the last years of his life—should a kind Providence prolong his days—in tranquility and retirement, and in preparing for his last account; that at the end of his term he would have completed his seventieth year, and that he would return at that time to his quiet home with far greater pleasure than he had enjoyed in coming to Washington to enter on the administration of the government. Thus has Mr. BUCHANAN availed himself of every opportunity—both public and private—to announce and reiterate to the country his fixed and irrevocable purpose to retire from public life at the end of his present presidential term; and we feel fully authorized to declare that under no circumstances will he consent to be a candidate for reëlection. Whatever course the "opposition" press may see proper to pursue hereafter on this subject, we trust that our Democratic cotemporaries will, in justice to the known wishes and repeated announcements of the President, unite with us in discouraging for the future all speculations on the subject. And why should not Mr. BUCHANAN desire to retire at the end of his present term? He will have devoted the best years of a long and useful life to the service of his country. He has been called to many positions of trust and responsibility. In all of them he has done well. He will leave behind him a record of which any statesman and patriot might well be proud. He will have accomplished the great desire of his heart, so earnestly expressed in the extract we have quoted from his letter of acceptance. He will, indeed, have "restored the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of Slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst." He entered upon the Presidency in the midst of bitter sectional controversies. The storm had reached its height, threatening the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union. He brought to the helm the strong arm of a statesman and the stout heart of a patriot. True and faithful, firm and steadfast, he has spoken quiet to a distracted people; and has before him now the bright prospect of retiring to private life at a time of universal peace, harmony and prosperity. Not only the domestic but the foreign policy of his Administration will have been attended with eminent success, and it will only require the harmonious action of the Democracy to insure to the country the election of a successor pledged to the support of its principles.

The Tennessee Campaign.

The Washington correspondent ("Independent") of the Philadelphia *North American* writes:

"The political intelligence from Tennessee is encouraging, and there is now a reasonable certainty that the Opposition will carry a majority of the Congressional delegation, and perhaps the Governor and Legislature. The present Democratic Governor was elected by some 8 000 majority, and his party had the Legislature. So that Mr. NICHOLSON was chosen to the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Mr. BELL's term. Tennessee may be considered a sort of moral breakwater against the fanaticism of Southern extremists, for no party in that State has been bold enough to favor the disunion sentiments which have found toleration elsewhere. This fact may be greatly attributed to the conservative, national and patriotic course pursued by JOHN BELL, and the men who have willingly followed his noble lead. During the progress of this canvass, the Opposition in Tennessee have not sought to court popularity by conceding anything to real or supposed expediency. They adopted a platform, at the outset, which any Northern State might accept, and which is quite as liberal and fair and tolerant as that of Pennsylvania. They have opposed any policy of a slave code for the Territories, as they have resolutely and unitedly resisted and denounced any scheme looking to the reopening of the Slave-trade. They agree with us upon the Tariff, being for protection for the sake of protection; they desire retrenchment in the public expenditures, and reforms in the abuses which have grown into the administration of the Government. There is no particle of principle which separates them from Northern men who desire to preserve our institutions and to perpetuate the Union. Yet there are ultras who refuse to affiliate with such men, and who say there can be no such fusion. If their bad counsels prevail, but one result can be anticipated and that need hardly be predicted."

Sporting.

THE IMPORTED ENGLISH RACE-HORSES—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We find the following items of sporting news in the *Spirit of the Times*:

The private enterprise of Mr. TEN BROECK in taking American horses to run on the English Turf, has been imitated by Mr. CAMERON, an English gentleman of this City, who recently imported two young English race horses, of fashionable blood, being by *Sweetmeat* and *Bolingbroke*. One of them, a two-year-old filly, ran at the last meeting of the Union Association, on the Eclipse Course, L. I. She, however, had not recovered from the effects of the sea voyage, and she was unsuccessful. But private enterprises, although valuable for the experience and knowledge which result from them, cannot be regarded as affording a solution of the *questio vexata*, the superiority of the American and English breed of race-horses.

This matter can only be decided by the adoption of the plan suggested in the letter above published, of issuing a challenge to the English Jockey Club (and emanating from a National Jocky Club in America yet to be organized and established,) to run two races of four mile heats, for $25,000 each race; one to be run at Newmarket, England, and the other over some course in America, hereafter to be decided upon. The amount of the stakes could of course be increased, if thought necessary. The result of such a match would at once decide the question of superiority between the horses of the respective countries, and the advantages that would accrue from it would be manifest. We have every reason to believe that in the event of such a national challenge being issued by such an associated Club, it would be immediately accepted by the English Turfmen.

THE FALL MEETING.

We learn, on what we consider good authority, that we may hope for a racing meeting on the island this Fall. Stakes have been opened, and several persons of respectability and indomitable industry are bestirring themselves in the matter; indeed, we daily expect the arrival of *Barbarity* and *Eclipse* from England, and should not be surprised to find them entered as competitors for honors and purses.

BLOOD-HORSES.

The Hon. D. F. KENNER had sold *Rupee*, by *Voucher*, out of *Ha'penny*, *Birmingham*, to Mr. A. LAURAINE, of New-Orleans, for $1,000; which, considering his brilliant performances (fastest second heat of four miles on record) and unexceptionable pedigree, is remarkably cheap. Mr. KENNER makes this sale, together with that of several brood mares, preparatory to his departure for Europe, where he intends remaining some two or three years.

The Universalist Convention, of Vermont is to hold its Annual Meeting at Stowe, on August 24th, and on Friday of the same week the members will ascend the great Manchester Mountain, when a sermon will be delivered on this highest summit of the Green Mountains.

THE CONVENT EXCITEMENT

The Canadian Convent Romance—Letters from the Bishop of Toronto and from the Young Lady's Father.

The Toronto *Leader* publishes the following letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, in reference to the recent story of Miss STARR's detention in a Canadian nunnery:

ST. MICHAEL'S, Toronto, July 28, 1859.

SIR: I thank you for having recommended to the public, in your article of this day, (headed "The late Romance of the Convent,") to suspend their judgment. The following are my answers to the calumnies concerning myself in Miss STARR's case:

I declare, *first*, that I never sent for, nor wrote to, Miss STARR in my life; *second*, that having met her in my house, I blamed her imprudence in coming; *third*, that being acquainted with her desires, I invariably insisted upon her making them known to her parents; *fourth*, that she has never been admitted in our Church, nor to any sacrament in Toronto; *fifth*, that I never recommended her to any person nor wrote or spoke about her to any one living in Montreal; *sixth* that I have been altogether a stranger to her leaving that city; *seventh*, that when she presented herself at my door, on her arrival from Montreal, I refused to see and receive her; *eighth*, that she was not aided by me even during one hour in her concealment; *ninth*, that I have not given any indication, false or true, when she was inquired after, because I was not questioned on the matter; *tenth*, that she never received any direction from me to go east, west, north or south, nor, of course, to Toledo; *eleventh*, that she never received from me any pecuniary aid, or any promise thereof, for carrying her plans into execution; *twelfth*, that I never received nor intercepted any letter intended for her relatives; *thirteenth*, that she has been heard, several times, complaining of my coolness and of my not seconding her designs.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that the above declarations will give satisfaction to my calumniators, as they are quite satisfactory to the conscience of your humble servant,

ARMAND DeCHARBONNEL,
Mgr. of Toronto.

P. S.—I trust that any honest Editor who will have published or will publish the charges against me, will publish also my answers thereto.

The *Leader* says:

"The public will not be unprepared to hear that Mr. STARR publicly exonerates the Bishop of Montreal from any connivance, direct or indirect, in the recent flight of his silly daughter. All that we had previously heard touching the character of the ecclesiastic in question led us from the outset to believe that it must have been under some misconception that he was charged with the grave offences which we republished yesterday. And Mr. STARR's letter to a Montreal paper, which will be found in another column, fully sustains the opinion we had already formed of the Bishop. It will be seen by the letter of the father of the young lady that he is determined to appeal to a Court of Justice to decide on the degree of guilt of all the parties implicated in this case of alleged abduction and conspiracy. This resolution is the most sensible that could be arrived at, and we trust no inducement will bring about any change in the present intention in that respect. Nothing less will satisfy the public, whom, in its present stage, the matter most affects. The innocent have nothing to fear from such an investigation, and the ends of justice demand that a rigorous example should be made of the guilty, if any of the participators should be convicted."

The following is the letter of Mr. STARR, father of the young lady: it will be seen that he proposes to have the case before the Court:

The Editor of the Montreal Commercial Advertiser:

SIR: I regret that publicity has so soon been given to the circumstances of my daughter's rescue from the convent; for, after consulting with eminent counsel, I had decided that the facts should be elicited before a *Court of Justice*, and the conspirators (there are four) punished as their base conduct merits.

I hasten, however, to correct one or two errors in your statement of to-day. My daughter has not renounced her newly acquired Roman Catholic faith, although she has been painfully convinced that she is not destined for a convent life, and that she can as well serve God in the world as within the walls of a cloistered nunnery.

Her parents have no desire that she should renounce her new religion. She is *now* of age, and capable of judging for herself; and as she conscientiously believes her newly-adopted faith is the true one, we, her parents, can only pray that she may live the life of a devout and holy Catholic. I have many dear and valued friends belonging to that Church, and it is not because I have discovered vile miscreants of that faith (and they are to be found in all religious sects) that I think the less of the *Roman Catholic Religion*, which I know teaches emphatically to children the duty of obedience to the commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother."

Indeed, in the course of these six long weeks of mental agony and suspense, I have received as much sincere and heartfelt sympathy from Roman Catholics as from Protestants, and among whom I may name His Grace the Archbishop of New York, the Bishop and the Rev. Mr. PERRY at Montreal, and the Bishop of Quebec, and my old and valued friend—the Vicar-General—Mr. CAZEAU, besides numerous ladies and gentlemen of that faith; and to Mr. COURSOL (also a Roman Catholic) I owe much gratitude for his honest sympathy and untiring efforts in aiding me to discover the place of my daughter's retreat.

In your remarks this morning, there is an indirect hint that the Bishop of Montreal was among those who deceived me. I believe, on the contrary, that his Lordship was himself most egregiously deceived by others; for he took great pains to discover where my daughter was secreted, and at all hours was ready to receive my visit and to aid me to the extent of his power.

When I vented my long pent up anger on the woman BLONDIN (who is the superior of the Convent at Toledo) she replied: "Don't blame me, Sir; why did not Bishop CHARBONNEL tell you where your daughter was—he knew all about it—your daughter will tell you so—I acted only under the orders I received." When I asked her from whom those "orders" emanated, she replied, "my ecclesiastical superior;" and when I demanded who her "Ecclesiastical superior" was, she replied, "I will not tell you;" but if I had to go over the same ground again I would act differently. Now the question is, *who is the Ecclesiastical Superior of the Branch of the Grey Nuns of Montreal at Toledo?*

One remark more. I am finally and conscientiously convinced, that had even another week elapsed without finding my daughter and rescuing her, her illness would have led her to the grave; and that her parents would have dragged out a miserable existence in all the agony of doubt and uncertainty, forever, of the fate of their beloved child.

Your obedient servant, J. LEANDER STARR.
No. 18 GREAT ST. JAMES-STREET,
July 26, 1859.

Professor Felton and Wendell Phillips—Letter from Professor Felton.

From the Boston Traveller.

EDITOR OF THE TRAVELLER: I notice a statement in the *Traveller* this morning, copied from the New York *Tribune*, in reference to what the *Tribune* calls "A little rumpus in the recent meeting of the Alumni of Harvard College." The article proceeds to assert several things which I am sure will surprise every person who was present. Allow me to state what actually *did* occur at that meeting, in reference to the subject of the article.

The chair was taken by Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, one of the Vice-Presidents. A letter was read from Mr. WINTHROP, the President of the Association, requesting not to be considered a candidate for reëlection, on account of the uncertain duration of his absence in Europe. Mr. ADAMS, however, with great courtesy expressed the wish that, notwithstanding his absence, Mr. WINTHROP should be reëlected. When the time came to proceed to the election, a gentleman present moved that the President and the two Vice-Presidents should be elected by ballot—the custom having previously been to appoint a nominating committee. This proposition was acceded to, without opposition, the only objection to it being that the mode proposed took rather more time, and was less convenient than the other. Mr. ADAMS appointed the mover and myself a committee to collect, count and sort the votes.

We did so, and the result was that the officers of the last year were all reëlected. In reporting the result I reported only the names of the persons elected, in accordance with what I supposed to be the usage of the association. But, to explain the reason of the comparatively small number of ballots for Mr. ADAMS for first Vice-President, I mentioned that he received twenty six for President. Mr. PHILLIPS' name was on some of the ballots for Vice-President; several other names also were voted for; but I did not mention any of them simply because I understood it was not the custom. There were no "loud calls," or any kind of calls, that I heard, for Mr. PHILLIPS' name, nor did I "refuse" to mention it. I presume the object of the writer is to make it appear that I, for some unexplained reason, suppressed the votes given for Mr. PHILLIPS, or at least was unwilling to have it appear that he had received them. Certainly there was no reason why I should mention his name more than the names of other gentlemen who were voted for, my own name among the rest. I have not the slightest objection to Mr. PHILLIPS, whether as a candidate for President of the United States, or Vice-President of the Alumni of Harvard College; and if I had, I do not know what act of my life justifies anybody in charging me with resorting by unfair means to keep back any honorable tribute to him.

The last sentence in the statement, that Prof. BOWEN made a speech denouncing the conduct of the opponents of Mr. WINTHROP as extraordinary and unanticipated, and Prof. FELTON called it audacious, is as untrue as all the rest. If I have thought the conduct of the gentlemen referred to "audacious," I should have been quite likely to say so: but as I did not know there were any opponents of Mr. WINTHROP, and as, if there had been, they had a perfect right to oppose him, I could not and did not call their conduct "audacious;" in fact, I did not call it *anything*, but simply performed the duty with which I was charged by the presiding officer.

The *Tribune* himself says in reference to the assertion that I "refused to mention Mr. PHILLIPS' name," "this we can hardly believe." If he did not believe it, why did he publish it? Yours, respectfully,

C. C. FELTON.

CAMBRIDGE, July 26.

COPYRIGHTS.—The following is a statement of the number of books, pamphlets, &c., received from the State Department by the Patent office, under the recent act of Congress transferring jurisdiction of copyright matters: Miscellaneous books, 14,503; do. pamphlets, 1,961; law books, 1,654; music books, volumes, 831; music unbound, pieces, 816; maps not mounted, 873; maps mounted, 68. The oldest book transferred from the State Department to the Patent-office is a pamphlet: *The Geographical Ledger and Systematized Atlas*—being a united collection of topographical maps projected on one universal principle, and laid down by one scale, proposed to be extended to different countries as materials can be procured. By CHRIS. COLLES, of New-York, N. Y. Printed by JOHN BUEL, No. 24 Little Q street, 1794. There is, however, no evidence that this pamphlet was copyright. The first well-ascertained copyright is for a book entitled *Christianity, the True Theology, in answer to the Age of Reason*. By WM. PATTEN, A. M., minister of the Second Congregational Church, in Newport, Warren, R. I. Printed by A. PHILLIPS. This was copyrighted on the 9th of May, 1795, in the Clerk's Office of the District of Rhode Island.—*Constitution.*

Another Balloon Ascension.

A DETROIT REPORTER EMULATES MR. HYDE AND REPORTS PROCEEDINGS.

The Detroit *Tribune*, of the 29th, has the following:

"Availing ourselves of the polite invitation of Mr. BANNISTER, yesterday afternoon, we made our first ascent to the regions of upper air, and we claim a little indulgence if we make use of a large quantity of exclamation points in the endeavor to express our sensations. As most of our readers already know, we were released from all bodily connection with the earth about 2½ o'clock. The ascent was accomplished successfully. A strong east wind at first bore us rapidly toward the west, and beyond the city limits, but when we attained the elevation of about three-fourths of a mile we struck that never-failing trade-wind of balloonists, which continually blows toward the rising sun, and were carried slowly and majestically in the direction of the Canadas. Our sensations, as we ascended, were peculiar. As the rope which held us to the earth was finally loosened, our heart bounded with pleasure and exhultation. We looked down upon the up-turned faces of the assembled thousands, with feelings of mingled self-congratulation at our own good fortune and pity for those who were obliged to stay below. The sense of motion was delightful. We sailed smoothly and evenly without one unpleasant vibration, or any perceptible rocking of our frail conveyance. There was no appearance of danger to disturb us. It seemed like an unique pleasure excursion, devised for our especial benefit, and we enjoyed it to the utmost. The music from the band and the congratulatory shouts of the multitude were borne faintly and pleasantly to our ears, and complacently accepted as the due homage of successful daring. Never before have we been so fully impressed with the sense of our own importance. We could look down upon the celebrated men of earth with a sense of calm superiority. We were satisfied with ourself and the world—out of the reach of dust, danger and duns—crossing the frontier in utter disregard of troublesome officers of the Customs—looking down upon a landscape which mere words cannot picture—we felt completely and absolutely happy.

We had passed the western boundary of the city before we looked about us to see what manner of a State we live in. The view which presented itself was enchanting. Nothing like it, or equal to it, have we ever before seen. On the earth we view the scenery in divided portions. We see an island, a lake, a village, separately and by itself. We see not only their beauties, but their defects; but from a balloon we see the lakes and rivers, the towns and villages, the railroads and canals of an entire State. The earth seems decked in her holiday garb, and lies spread out beneath us like a map or a picture. The distance lends enchantment, but not obscurity to the view. At the moderate height of three-quarters of a mile every object can be seen with perfect distinctness—the fences which divide the fields, the farmers at work in their meadows, the boys at play on the green—in fact, *everything* is visible. As we rise higher the landscape loses none of its beauty or distinctness, but smaller objects become invisible. As we sailed a mile and a half above the villages, the boys reversing the time-honored maxim, made themselves *heard* while they could not be *seen*. Voices from unseen sources continually met our ears—"There goes the balloon," was a frequent exclamation, heard when no person was in sight. From our station over the western boundary of the city, Michigan seemed like a fairy land. Detroit lay beneath us in all its glory and beauty—each street and alley was distinctly marked out—the water in the reservoir glistened like a miniature lake—the river had a silvery gleam in the sunshine, and the boats sailing in its current seemed like beautiful, living inhabitants of the element, lazily seeking their own gratification and pleasure.

The various railroads, verified their reputations and seemed as they are, the iron bands which hold the State together. The fussy little locomotives with their lengthy trains seemed to move at a snail's pace, and we thought if they could view, as we could, the long path stretched out before them, they would retire from the task in despair and disgust. Far off in the North the broad expanse of Lake Huron was dimly visible, and the ambitious villages of Port Huron and Sarnia seemed separated but by a rivulet. But, as with our eye we followed the rivulet in its course, it assumed a more river-like appearance. Its banks were spotted with other villages—its current was divided by beautiful islands, and at last we saw the various delta by which it discharges itself into Lake St. Clair. The little lake seemed teeming with life and beauty; on the eastern shore a train of cars disturbed its marshy quiet, and vessels sailing to and from the villages of London and Chatham—distant but visible—startled its fish with their rippling prows. Near the flats, a Lake Superior steamer was bravely ploughing the waters, while in the direction of Mt. Clemens, Romeo and Baltimore, the lake was literally covered with the snowy sails of commerce. In the East, Lake Erie met the horizon. The Buckeye towns of Toledo and Sandusky presented a more attractive appearance than we could ever have believed possible. Monroe and its extensive marshes showed off to excellent advantage. The old fort at Amherstburg looked anything but impregnable. In the West, Adrian was barely visible, and on the Central Railroad the distinct vision was bounded by Jackson. Dexter, Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti were plainly visible; on the Milwaukee road Owasso and the towns this side were in sight. Oakland was laid out like a pleasure garden. Its lakes and ponds seemed too beautiful to be real and natural. We traced the silvery course of the Clinton River from Pontiac to Lake St. Clair and gave a passing glance at each village on the banks. As the gentle current of air we were sailing in wafted us across the Detroit River we looked upon its waters and felt even by that sight well repaid for our voyage. We noticed a phenomenon which we mention but cannot attempt to explain. At the height we had attained human beings on the earth were invisible, and yet as we looked upon the clear waters of the Detroit, the fish beneath its surface were distinctly visible. We saw several large ones, besides a great number of the smaller fry. We had a strong inclination to drop them a line, and the next fishing we do shall be from a balloon. That we have resolved upon.

The trade wind bore us some six or seven miles into Queen VICTORIA's dominions, and we began to descend. The gas escaped rapidly and we descended to within a quarter of a mile of the earth. The ground seemed unsuitable for a landing, and Mr. BANNISTER threw out ballast and we again ascended a short distance. This time, however, we did not rise above the surface current which bore us toward the south west. Mr. B. informs us that there are but three currents of air. 1. The surface current, which is variable, both in direction and force. 2. The middle current, which always blows from the west to the east, but with variable force. 3. The upper current, which is stronger than the middle, but always blows in the same direction. We ascended only to the middle current. The upper is between two and three miles high above the earth. Four years ago Mr. BANNISTER made a voyage in the upper current from Adrian to Pennsylvania, and traveled four hundred miles in four hours. He has no doubt of the safety and the practicability of balloon navigation. The balloon in which Mr. THURSTON made his last fatal ascent, was built by him and Mr. BANNISTER, for the purpose of making a voyage from Minnesota to the Atlantic, and had not Mr. THURSTON met with so untimely an end, the project would doubtless, ere this, have been accomplished. If he receives sufficient encouragement, Mr. BANNISTER will build a balloon and start for New-York from this place during the State Fair.

We were borne along gently by the surface current until within a couple of miles from Sandwich, when we again began to descend. This time no obstacle opposed our landing, and we terminated our voyage safely and pleasantly in a field of oats. Our appearance and descent created great astonishment among the natives. A couple of Frenchmen who were at work in the next field ran to us as far as the fence, but could not at first be induced to come any nearer. Their suspicions of supernatural character having finally been dissipated, they approached and assisted us in securing the balloon. They could talk no English and as we could speak no French our intercourse was not very lively.

A brother of Mr. BANNISTER, who followed us from Detroit with a horse and buggy, soon arrived to our assistance, and with his aid we packed up our balloon and returned to the city, arriving here about 5 o'clock, much pleased with our first voyage in a balloon.

THE STORY OF A WILD WOMAN.—The Kingston (Can.) *News* has the following story, which looks suspiciously like a new hoax; yet, perhaps, some part of it is true: "We have a letter from Reach, signed JAMES BRIGHAM, which says: There was a woman seen near Bishop's Mill, which appears to be perfectly wild. She was first seen on the 12th instant, by two gentlemen who had been hunting, standing near the stream that falls from the race, gazing at the Orange men who were at that time passing within sight. The men thinking she was one of the neighboring women who had come to bathe, as she was perfectly naked, did not discover themselves to her for some time. They affirm that she is almost as dark as a negro; but having the features of a white. About medium height, appeared to be between 40 and 50 years of age, and was very lean, with small face and sunken eyes. When they approached near enough to be seen, she started up like a deer, immediately taking to the woods, leaping sometimes from ten to fifteen feet. The men gave chase, but did not keep in sight but a few minutes. After wandering about for some time trying to get sight of her, but in vain, they returned and told their seemingly incredible story. The following day six men started in search, and scoured the woods for miles around. About 4 o'clock as they were about to return, they were startled by the crackling of some brush, and upon looking in the direction from whence it proceeded, observed her passing; they all made a rush at her, but she was off and out of sight in a twinkling. To-day some 10 or 14 men started in search, and about noon she was seen by Mr. ELSON, who made sure he had her, but she left him in quick style; he followed her a short distance, but on coming to a quagmire, he from his great weight could proceed no further. He says he came to a spot where she had been dressing a cat, and had eaten a portion of it. All the people in the neighborhood intend turning out next Wednesday, and if they prove successful, I will let you know."

ANOTHER REGATTA AT NAHANT.—It is proposed to have another ocean regatta at Nahant—a three days' jubilee, including a monster promenade concert, by a band of at least eighty pieces, an ocean regatta, and a grand ball. A meeting was held Thursday evening at Nahant in relation to the matter. An effort is to be made to induce the New-York yacht squadron to visit Nahant and participate in the regatta. A Committee, of which the Hon. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY is chairman, was appointed to confer officially with Commodore STEVENS and Secretary MORGAN, of the New-York squadron. The regatta and attendant festivities will take place in August.

—*Boston Atlas, July 30.*

Report of Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., to the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews on the Subject of his Mission to Rome in the Mortara Case.

I was informed on the 12th April, by Mr. Odo Russell, that, in an interview he had had with Cardinal Antonelli, his Eminence declined to enter upon the subject, stating that it was "a closed question," and he was referred by his Eminence to Monsignor Pacca, the "Papal Mastero di Camera," or to Monsignor Talbot, to obtain an audience for me of his Holiness; but his Eminence added, he thought it would be difficult at that moment. Mr. Russell next applied to Monsignor Talbot, who assured him that the only possible course was that I should myself apply in writing or in person to the Maestro di Camera, Monsignor Pacca, who resided at the Vatican. Monsignor Talbot thought the Pope would receive me, but he also considered the question closed. Mr. Russell, in a letter communicating this intelligence to me, says: "I fear you were but too right in saying that our only hope now rests with that great God, whose most holy laws have, in this melancholy case, been violated by the hand of man."

Ultimately, on the 26th of April last, I received a letter from Mr. Odo Russell, which is so important an evidence of his friendly zeal and active coöperation, and also as emphatically corroborating my assurance that every means within my power were used to present personally the memorial to the Sovereign Pontiff, that I feel it a duty towards Mr. Russell and an act of justice to myself to transcribe for your information the letter in question:

Rome, Tuesday, April 26, 1859.

Dear Sir Moses Montefiore: Easter week being over, I inquired at the Vatican when you were likely to obtain the audience of His Holiness you had applied for. To my sincere disappointment, I am informed that the Pope would not receive you; his Holiness could not admit of any discussion of the Mortara case; it was a "closed question" and it was hopeless to expect an answer to your written application to the Maestro di Camera since it was not usual at the Vatican to answer such applications when the favor solicited could not be granted.

I therefore went at once to the Cardinal Secretary of State, and discussed the matter at length with him. It is useless to enter into all that passed between us; suffice it to say His Eminence confirmed the above statement, and all that I could obtain was a declaration on his part that he would receive the memorial of which you are the bearer from your own hands, and present it himself to the Pope. This was the course he assured me that had been followed on former occasions, and he would therefore expect you at the Vatican on Thursday next the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock. His Eminence wished me to accompany you, and if you wish it also, and that the day and hour suit your convenience, I need not say that I am entirely at your orders.

I firmly believe that you have done all in your power to forward the object you have most at heart and that nothing further can be obtained at present than the acceptance of your memorial by Cardinal Antonelli who will present it to the Pope. Believe me, dear Sir Moses Montefiore, yours sincerely, ODO RUSSELL.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., &c.

Accordingly, on Thursday the 28th April, accompanied by Mr. Odo Russell, I proceeded to the Vatican, at about 12 o'clock at noon, and was received with great courtesy by His Eminence Cardinal Antonelli. I said to His Eminence that I had hoped to have been enabled to present the memorial of my coreligionists in England respecting the boy Mortara to the Sovereign Pontiff in person; but having been informed that His Eminence declined to counsel my enjoying that privilege, and as I had failed to obtain an audience through the application made in writing to Monsignor Pacca, (the Maestro di Camera,) I now begged His Eminence to convey the memorial to the Sovereign Pontiff, and I added that I would stay seven days longer in Rome, in the hopeful expectation of a favorable reply. The Cardinal received the memorial from my hands, and undertook to present it to the Sovereign Pontiff, stating that he had presented to His Holiness similar memorials from Holland, Germany and other countries. He considered the Mortara case a most unfortunate one, but as the child (as His Eminence alleged) had been baptized, it would be contrary to the laws of the Holy See to allow it to return to its parents without that religious education to which it was entitled as a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

He stated, further, that when the boy was old enough, 17 or 18 years of age, he would be set at liberty, and allowed to follow his own judgment; until then he would remain in a college at Rome, where he was being educated; that the parents could have access to him when they pleased, and so could anybody who wished to see and speak to him. I then urged on His Eminence that the fact of baptism had not been satisfactorily proved, and that a further investigation of the case might, and I believed would, lead His Holiness to a different conclusion to that at which he had arrived. His Eminence replied that the question had been fully discussed with the French ambassador; "it was now closed," and therefore I must not expect an answer from the Sovereign Pontiff, who could only repeat what he had said to the Duke de Grammont. In the course of conversation, Cardinal Antonelli expressed his satisfaction with the Israelites residing in the Papal States, and his anxiety for their welfare; and His Eminence referred to a recent incident as a proof of the desire of the Papal authorities not to take undue advantages in cases of conversion. He stated that a young girl of the Jewish faith, at Ancona, had a few days since expressed her wish to be baptised; and, in consequence, she was sent to Rome for the purpose of testing her faith and the earnestness of her request; but, after a short examination, it was discovered that her sole object was to marry a young Christian, which she could only do as a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Therefore, baptism was denied her, and she was sent back to her parents at Ancona.

On my taking leave of the Cardinal His Eminence renewed his assurance of good will towards the Israelite subjects of the Pope, and his readiness to improve their condition, so long as it could be done without interfering with the established laws of the Holy See. Most ardently do I hope that these assurances may ere long be fulfilled; I regret, however, to say that the actual present condition of the Jews of Rome is most deplorable.

I have been desirous to recapitulate as fully as practicable the particulars of my interesting interview with Cardinal Antonelli, so that I might be enabled to lay before you in authentic shape the important fact that although I failed to present the memorial to the Sovereign Pontiff in person, yet, by placing it in the hands of Cardinal Antonelli (the Cardinal Secretary of State) I had done all that under the circumstances could be accomplished.

You will observe that my interview with Cardinal Antonelli took place on Thursday, the 28th of April, and that I informed His Eminence that I would remain at Rome seven days, in the hope of receiving a favorable reply to the memorial. Unwilling to abandon all hope, I protracted my stay beyond that time, as I did not leave Rome until Tuesday, the 10th of May, being twelve days after my attendance at the Vatican.

While at Rome I had the pleasure of a personal interview with His Excellency the Duke de Grammont, the French Ambassador. It is highly gratifying to me to be enabled to assure you that the great influence of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, aided by the eloquent zeal of His Excellency, had been exerted, though unhappily in vain, to induce the Sovereign Pontiff to restore the abducted child Mortara to its afflicted parents.

During my stay in Paris, on my return from Rome, I solicited and obtained an audience of Count Walewski, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom I expressed my acknowledgments for the influential and friendly intervention of the Emperor of the French in this unhappy case, and I urgently entreated that, in the event of any favorable opportunity occurring, His Imperial Majesty's Government would renew its benevolent interposition.

I am truly pleased to avail myself of this occasion to express my grateful thanks to the Earl of Malmesbury and to Mr. Fitzgerald for their important assistance; to Lord John Russell for a letter of introduction to his relative, Mr. Odo Russell; to the Lord Mayor and to Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., for their active coöperation in the cause; and to Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, who was residing at Rome during my sojourn in that city, from whose friendly and valuable offices I derived great advantage.

I may also mention that whilst I was at Rome I received from many influential and esteemed friends, both of the Catholic and Protestant faith, encouraging assurances of sympathy.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant, MOSES MONTEFIORE.

Grosvenor Gate, Park-lane, 11th Tamuz, 5619, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

Original Letter of Gen. Washington—Western Lands.

From the Spirit of the Times.

We have the gratification of placing before our readers for the first time one of Gen. Washington's incomparable business letters, letters in which he displays the same sagacity, humanity and comprehensiveness that distinguished his conduct as a statesman and warrior. To those persons, particularly of the South and West, who have witnessed the rapid increase of wealth and population of the Valley of the Ohio, this letter will afford an infinite deal of pleasure. The lands which Washington desired to sell, at a low price, and on seven years' credit, the whole at a comparatively small sum, would now bring millions of dollars; the silent forests he was dealing with at present teem with a thriving population, and are dotted over in profusion with farms and villages. It seems to us evident that on Washington's first going down the Ohio, and possibly when serving under Gen. Braddock, he kept his business eye open, and in his mind, selected the rich land that afterwards became his own, as a reward for his prudence and patriotism.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1794.

Sir: I should have written to you at an earlier period, but for the extreme hurry into which I was thrown at the close of the last session of Congress, which did not terminate before Monday last, and from my not having adverted in time to the Pittsburgh post day of last week, this letter, as I shall set out for Virginia to-morrow, is left to go by next Saturday's mail.

Enclosed is a blank power authorizing Mr. Charles Morgan, or any other with whose name you shall fill it, to collect the rents arising from my land in Fayette and Washington counties, in this State, together with such arrearages as may be due for the preceding years, if any there be, and the blank is also left, which I pray you to fill up with the percentage to be allowed as a compensation for the trouble and expense of collection. The inducements to this are, first, because I do not recollect what Col. Cannon has been allowed for his services; and secondly, because there is no unvariable allowance established, place and circumstances varying it.

A letter from Col. Cannon is also sent, requesting him to give the necessary information to his successor, and to desire that he would discontinue all further agency in my business. The letter is left open for the insertion of the name of his successor, and to desire that he would discontinue. The emolument arising from this collection is too trifling to become an object worthy of your acceptance, or I would never have inquired for another before I had offered it to you.

From the experience of many years I have found distant property in land more pregnant of perplexities than profit. I have therefore resolved to sell all I hold on the Western waters, if I can obtain the price which I conceive their quality, their situation and other advantages, would authorize me to expect. Conversing with Mr. Ross, one of your Senators, on this subject, a day or two before he left the city, he gave it to me as his opinion that the present juncture was favorable for the sale of my lands in this State, and was so obliging as to offer his services to effect it.

He thought the quality of my land in Fayette County, together with improvements and show of iron ore within less than thirty yards of the mill dam, ought, on credit, to command $6. The other I have always held at $4. The first tract contains 1,644 acres, besides the usual allowance of 6 per cent., the latter 2,816 acres by the patent, but measures more than 3,000 acres by a subsequent survey. If, Sir, as you live in Pittsburgh, the probable want of inquiry after land in that country, you should find it convenient, and not militating with any plans of your own, to make mention of mine, and to aid Mr. Ross in the sale of these tracts, it would oblige me.

If a fourth of the purchase money is paid at the time of conveyance, a credit of four, five, or six years might be allowed for the remainder, provided it is fully secured and the interest thereon regularly paid at one of the banks in this State, Baltimore, Georgetown, or Alexandria. To receive this without trouble and with punctuality as it becomes due will be insisted upon.

My lands on the Ohio and Great Kanhawa rivers, amounting to 23,373 acres, was once sold for sixty five thousand French crowns to a French gentleman who was very competent to the payment at the time the contract was made but getting a little embarrassed in his finances by the revolution in his country, by mutual agreement the bargain was cancelled. Lately I have been in treaty for the same land, at three dollars and a quarter per acre for the whole quantity, but it being connected with other matters, is not likely to result in a bargain, as I once expected: and therefore I am at liberty to seek another market.

To give a further description of these lands than to say they are the cream of the country in which they are: that they were the first choice of it, and that the whole is on the margin of the rivers of Ohio and Great Kanhawa, bounded thereby for fifty-eight miles, would be unnecessary to you, who might have a pretty accurate idea of them and their value. But it may not be amiss to add, for the information of others, that the quality before mentioned is contained in seven surveys, to wit, three on the Ohio, east side, between the mouth of the Little and Great Kanhawa, containing 2,314 acres, and is bounded by the river 5¼ miles. The second is the fourth large bottom on the same side of the river, about 16 miles lower down, containing 2,448 acres, bounded by the river 3¼ miles. The third is the next large bottom, 3¼ miles below, and opposite nearly to the great bend, containing 4,395 acres, with a margin on the river of 5 miles. The other four tracts are on the Great Kanhawa; the first of them contains 10,990 acres, on the west side, and begins within two or three miles of the mouth of it, and bounded thereby for more than 17 miles; the second is on the east side of the river, a little higher up, containing 7,276 acres, and bounded by the river 13 miles. The other two are at the mouth of Cole River, on both sides, and in the fork thereof, containing together 4,950 acres, and like the other, all interval land, having a front upon the water of 12 miles.

Besides these I have the rich bottom opposite to Pipe Creek, about 15 miles below Wheeling, which contains 587 acres, with 2½ miles front on the river, and of quality inferior to none thereon, and 234 acres at the great meadow on Braddock's Road, with the allowance.

For the whole of these tracts, taken together, I would allow seven years credit, without requiring a fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, provided the principal is amply secured, and the interest also in the manner before mentioned; for to have no disappointment or trouble in the receipt of this be a fine.

If the tracts are sold separately I should expect a fourth of the purchase to be paid down, and more than 3½ per acre for the round bottom, and the tract of 10,990 acres on the Great Kanhawa, knowing from my own view the extraordinary value of these tracts. With very great esteem, I am, dear Sir, your obedient humble servant, GEO. WASHINGTON.

Col. Presly Nevill.

A Clerical Challenge to all Bishops, Priests, Deacons, Doctors and Theologians.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Six months ago I invited the Rt. Rev. Levi Silliman Ives, once Catholic Bishop, now perverted to Rome, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to an *oral debate*. I have lately added a kind and Christian challenge to a *written discussion*. I choose these names, to represent the two great and opposite errors of Christians now, and to call your attention to truths vital to Christianity, and to this nation and England. I have therefore extended both challenges to an *oral* and a *written* debate, in the English tongue, to all the preachers and all the laymen in all the sects in Christendom, and to all the bishops, priests, deacons and laymen in the Latin Schism, in all the world. I will also debate the points, if no English respondent appear, in the Latin tongue, if written; and in the German, Italian, Danish and Modern Greek; but would prefer any modern tongue to the French.

I now come directly to you with this declaration of truth: The Geneva preachers, of all the sects in all the world, have no authority in HOLY THINGS, and the Latin hierarchy cannot maintain by scripture, by history, by constant tradition, or Catholic consent, since Christ and the Apostles, nor for the first three—yes, four and five centuries—the Latin Lie, as I solemnly and deliberately call it.

To show that these challenges are manly, kind, considerate and charitable, as well as after the manner of scholars in European universities, up to this day, I appeal to Hactenus, *Battle Ax of Reform*, No. 1 (Whitney's in Providence, R. I., and Dana's, No. 381 Broadway, New-York;) and to the scholars of this country, familiar with old and new university usage.

But history, and truth, and facts cannot be set aside by arguments, and reasoning, and talk. Therefore, the world, yes, the whole of it, cannot meet me effectually to maintain, *orally or in writing*, the falsehoods and errors, and distractions, and endlesss contradictions of Geneva, nor the schism and the lie of Rome.

That the last challenge to a *written debate* may have time to reach every corner of the English world, I wait yet a little, and if no champion appear I shall then have the privilege of addressing the people with the great advantage of being the living man who cannot be met because his position is impregnable, like the Rock of Gibraltar; no! the Rock, Christ Jesus. If any man come, let him come soon, and like me, with his own name. I meet no cowards in this Holy War, and know no nameless man.

J. C. RICHMOND.

Richmond Rock, R. I., July 28, 1859.

Northern Railway of Canada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was yesterday called to an article in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* of July 9, in which it copies from the New York Times the following paragraph relative to the Northern Railway of Canada: "On the Northern Railway, from Toronto to Georgian Bay, in Upper Canada, it has been found necessary to suspend operations during the Winter and the Government last Winter prohibited running trains upon its track."

I know not from what source such information was obtained by the Times—doubtless from some interested party. As the article in question is a gross misrepresentation, and calculated to do the line much injury, I deem it my duty to ask you to correct it.

The Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway (now the Northern Railway of Canada) was completed from Toronto to Collingwood, on Georgian Bay, in December, 1854—the distance between those two points, 95 miles. The passenger trains commenced running soon after its completion, and from that day to the present no day (Sundays excepted) has passed but what the passenger trains have been run the entire length of the road; and for the last three years, with a regularity, both Summer and Winter, that no other road on this continent can surpass.

There can be found amongst the articles of outfit for this road, *three monster snow plows*, built in anticipation of being often called into requisition in this northern region; they have not been moved during the past four Winters, the locomotives singly being able to make their time without aid through the worst weather and storms.

In consequence of some of the rails being battered and worn on the Toronto end of the road, it was thought advisable to run at a reduced speed through the last Winter, as the Company were not anxious to lose the privilege of saying, with truth, that no passenger has ever been injured on our line.

Yours, very respectfully, J. LEWIS GRANT, Superintendent Northern Railway of Canada.

Toronto, Tuesday, July 26, 1859.

Street Sprinkling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 28th, I saw some strictures on sprinkling Broadway, in which I wish to correct some errors. It sets forth that it is flooded with a sprinkler with holes, half inch in diameter, and also washes the dirt from the joints of the stones, and that the merchants wished me to surrender my contract with them. Now, the fact is this: The sprinklers used to sprinkle Broadway, were tried and approved of by the Common Council some three years since, and a pattern is in the Croton Water Office, with three rows of holes, one sixteenth of an inch in diameter; and as for washing the dirt from the joints of the stones, that is impossible, as it is concrete, and is as hard as the stones themselves. As for surrendering my contract, not one has asked it at my hands. They have for a number of years entered into it of their own accord. Please give the above an insertion as an act of justice in the matter.

Friday, July 29th, 1859. W. GAGER.

The Case of Suffering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Assuming that the communication of "Armenius Hahn" in your issue of 27th inst., headed "A Case of Suffering," is correct, and that sufficient legal proof of infidelity can be produced, the writer offers, if desired, to prosecute a suit for divorce *a vinculo*, without charge for services, provided any friend of the unfortunate lady will advance, as may be needed in the progress of the case, the necessary disbursements, which, under the circumstances, may be very moderate.

Yours, respectfully, LEX.

The Misfortunes of a Strong-Minded Woman.

The case of the female lecturer who has lately figured in Pittsburgh very conspicuously, under the name of Miss Lizzie Wayt, seems to have created no little excitement in that smoky town. The woman made her appearance as a public lecturer on "Home Ties," and kindred subjects of a domestic character, but presently got into trouble, was arrested for obtaining money under false pretences, but was discharged, and finally lays her case before the editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal*, who, having been honored with a personal interview, tells the result thereof as follows:

Yesterday, while searching diligently among all our "exchanges" for aught that would have a local interest for our readers, we were roused from our labors by the sight of a card presented by a fair hand, on which was inscribed "Miss Lizzie Wayt, Home Lecturer." We laid aside the dull and unsatisfying diurnals and hebdomedals, and gave our undivided attention to the bright eyes, winning voice and attractive manners of our celebrated visitor. She informed us that she had called to set us right in regard to the stories that had been circulated concerning her. She proceeded to contradict *in toto* the twenty-seven hundred dollar affair at Wheeling, the story of her free and easy life on Pennsylvania-avenue, and several other items of importance, and her whole demeanor indicated that she had the highest confidence in our credulity.

She then discoursed most pathetically upon her early life; her strenuous efforts, and astonishing successes, in pursuit of an education both physical and mental and her present proud position in the literary and intellectual world. We became intensely interested—but our overwrought sympathies were painfully excited when, in a subdued voice and with tearful eyes, dimly gazing into our tell-tale face she explained to us she was compelled to support and protect herself by lack of a single male friend or protector. Surcharged as we were with feeling for her helpless loneliness, and admiration for the man-no-womanliness with which she bears up bravely against the trials of her position, we summoned composure to endeavor to change the current of her thoughts and conversation. But, our success was but momentary; for *revenue a nos moutons* was her watchword, and we listened to the story of her wrongs at the hands of our unfeeling brethren of the Press, whom she declared to have entered into a conspiracy to crush her. We essayed but in vain to convince her that their treatment was the legitimate result of an unfortunate succession of circumstances which told terribly against her.

She said that she had made preparations to lecture in Wheeling a day or two ago. But a story had been circulated that the lecture would be a humbug, and in consequence, she had no audience, and was compelled to retire without an opportunity of defending herself and redeeming her reputation by the reading of her admirable lecture. She had come to Pittsburgh to obtain certificates of the purity of her moral character, of the prudent behavior while on her previous visits to this city, and of the fact that she had paid for her board wherever she had been. The officers in Wheeling all knew that she was not the woman who had committed the robbery which had been charged upon her, and the "locals" of the city had made statements to that effect. She had not kept herself secluded while in that city, and it was well known how she had demeaned herself there, that her deportment was strictly exemplary.

She intended to issue a circular, setting forth all these facts, fully substantiated by ample and most reliable testimony. The parties on Centre-avenue, with whom she had boarded when in the city before, were anxious to contradict the statement that had been made in the *Dispatch* concerning her. She intended to obtain their statement, and if the editors of the *Dispatch* would not give her the *amende honorable*, she should certainly sue them for damages, having employed one of the best lawyers in this region.

She concluded the statement by remarking that, as she had no one to protect her, she believed she had a perfect right to protect herself, and whenever wronged hereafter she should challenge the person who committed the wrong to fight a duel. Our silence, we presume, gave assent to this reasoning—but we must plead guilty to inability to resist the bold logic and pathetic earnestness of our fair lecturer.

As a matter of courtesy, we asked her "where are you stopping, or rather, we should say, are you stopping where you did when here before?"

She indignantly answered, "I cannot tell you where I am staying, but it is not where I was before, for though the people are well enough, there has been too much did amiss about that place for me to go there again."

The lady remarked, that she had received a large number of letters from the most wealthy and respectable gentlemen of the city of Pittsburgh (some of them married) expressing such peculiar sympathy as she could not interpret flatteringly to her own self respect.

We asked her, if she did not receive many "drop" letters when in Pittsburgh before, and, upon her answering in the affirmative, we modestly inquired, if she had not answered some of them, and said answers had not led to further correspondence. She replied she had answered one or two from persons whom she knew to be her friends—none others.

As she bid us "good day," Miss Wayt remarked, if the gentlemen who had misjudged her in addressing such letters to her as those to which she had referred, and their friends, did not cease their persecutions, she should publish their names, which she had taken special pains to ascertain; and she thought likely she should publish some of them in any event, for some startling disclosures would be made by them.

A Chapter of Scandal.

ELOPEMENT CASE IN INDIANA.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal*, July 26, says: "There has been a rumor current about the city for several days past of the elopement of a wealthy citizen with a woman who was not his wife—leaving behind him the lady lawfully bearing that relation—for that portion of the country which is described in newspaper geography as "parts unknown." We were requested to make no mention of the affair, for the sake of the friends of the parties, but as all the facts have transpired and are generally known, we feel that we are under no futher obligation to keep silence, particularly as the sinning husband appears to be richly deserving of a public exposure.

His name is John C. Smith. He is a son of the Hon. Perry Smith, deceased, formerly United States Senator from Connecticut. He purchased the Elsworth residence on South-street, a year or two since, and removed from New-Haven to this City, for the purpose of superintending the improvement of a large body of land which he owns near Mt. Giboa, in Benton County. Previously to his coming here it is believed that he had formed a criminal intimacy with a woman in Connecticut, who had been reared in the family of his wife, but who had married and subsequently became a widow. At all events, shortly after his removal here she followed him, and his attentions to her have been of a character to excite general remark and to greatly annoy his wife, who on one occasion was so exasperated that she threatened to shoot her rival, and made a search for her for that purpose, fortunately, or unfortunately, without finding her.

On Monday of last week, the guilty parties held an interview, and were overheard fully discussing their arrangements for an elopement. Smith was to steal his clothes out of his house in such a manner as not to attract the observation nor excite the suspicion of his wife; they were to meet at the dépôt of the N. A. & S. R. R., on Thursday night, go to Michigan City and thence East, where Smith said he would be able to procure a commission in the United States Army. In case of failure he would return here, divide his estate with his wife, obtain a divorce, and then marry "where his heart was."

The programme was fully carried out. The clothes were abstracted from the house in spite of the watchfulness of Mrs. Smith, who was apprised of her husband's purpose, and on Thursday the parties left on the route agreed upon. From Michigan City he addressed a letter to his wife, stating that he had been suddenly called East on business, and would return in a few days.

We have not heard the name of the woman, but she is described as about 40 years of age, small and unprepossessing in person. Smith is about the same age, has good address, and is intelligent and well educated. He was, we are informed, at one time a member of the Connecticut Legislature. Mrs. Smith with her children, left the city yesterday to return to her friends in Connecticut. She is said to be in the possession of considerable fortune in her own right."

A LETTER STOLEN AND A YOUNG LADY PERSECUTED.

The Rochester *Democrat* has an account of certain interesting proceedings before the U. S. Commissioner in that city: "On Monday last, a man named Solomon Delorme was brought to this city from Central Square, Oswego County, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Rockwell, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Storrs, charging him with opening a letter belonging to Julia Delorme, of Brockport, in this county. On Thursday the prisoner was examined before the Commissioner, and remanded to jail. It appears that the letter was written to Miss Delorme by her mother, who is in Vermont, and it contained assurances of the sympathy of the latter with Julia in some difficulties between herself and brothers. Solomon happened at the time to be sojourning in Brockport, and on calling at the Post-office one day to inquire for his own correspondence, he found this letter directed to his sister. He took it out—assuring the Postmaster that he would deliver it—but he failed to do so, and a gentleman residing in the vicinity, swore on the examination that Solomon brought it to him to read. It was open, and written in the French language, which the gentleman did not understand. Subsequently Solomon went to Central Square, carrying the letter with him, and it was in his possession when he was arrested. It had been re-sealed, but in such a manner that the trick was plainly discernable. A brother of the prisoner, from Central Square, came on the stand, and in endeavoring to clear Solomon, hopelessly damaged the cause of the latter, by convincing the Commissioner that the brothers were anxious, at all events, to injure Julia, and would stick at no small thing to effect their object. Had they shown less hostility toward her, the bail required would probably have been fixed at a nominal sum."

THE MINISTERIAL SCANDAL AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says: "Since publishing the particulars of the elopement of a man (who passed himself off as the 'Rev. Mr. Hartford,') with a girl from a house of ill-fame at Suspension Bridge, we have learned some of the history of the affair. The man came to the Monteagle House about a week ago and registered himself the 'Rev. G. W. Godfrey, New-York.' This is probably his real name, and it is further very probable that he is a Catholic Priest, whose address is at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York. He made the acquaintance of Mary Ann at one of the houses of ill-fame kept by a woman known as 'Jeannie Jones.'

There is no accounting for tastes, sometimes—in this case there is good evidence that he really became desperately in love with the frail creature. She apparently reciprocated the passion, and they made arrangements to go together to New-York. Knowing that Dyke was in the vicinity, and on the look-out, they were a little puzzled to decide how to get away without a "scene." They sought and obtained advice. Instead of taking the cars at Suspension Bridge, as was intended, she took a carriage and went to Cayuga Creek—he checked his baggage at the Bridge for New-York, but took the train for Buffalo and joined her at Cayuga Creek. They probably stayed over night in Buffalo, thus giving Dyke time to overhaul them at Albany, where the scenes ensued as related by the Albany papers. The Rev. gentleman is yet very anxious to *rescue* the girl from her husband, whom he terms a 'brute.' He will give 'anything' to obtain her. Whoever, therefore, will find the said Mary Ann, and assist her to meet him in New-York, he declares he will richly reward. There is a good chance for any one in the abducting business. Dyke and his Mary Ann have led wayward lives. Dyke, we believe, is a native of this place, and is respectably connected. His friends have exhausted all efforts to reclaim him.

When R. N. Brown, Esq., was Superintendent of the C & N. F. Railroad, Dyke was ticket agent and telegraph operator at a village between here and Batavia, and gave Mr. Brown considerable trouble by appropriating to his own use the funds of the office. We believe he has been made acquainted with the inside arrangements of jails at Buffalo, Syracuse and some other places. In company with the clerk of a bank in Syracuse they all undertook to rob the bank, and forged a large amount of paper—but as the clerk carried the key to the bank, and slept there, there was a failure to convict.

According to her stories they have both been largely engaged in housebreaking and other wayward freaks. They have been all over the country, spending the nights at times in comfortable quarters, then again on the Western prairies, and undergoing much hardship. It is not strange therefore that she desired to cast him off. That she passed herself here as Mrs. D. E. Sickles, is denied."

PERSONAL.

Miss Abba A. Goddard, who was arrested, a few days since, in Boston, on a charge of obtaining $500 of Mr. William R. Huston, of Roxbury, by means of false pretences, has commenced suits against the proprietors of the *Traveller* and *Transcript* newspapers for libel in articles relating to her alleged transactions in Roxbury, Troy, and other places, which articles originally appeared in the *Traveller*, and were copied into the *Transcript* with additional remarks. The damages are laid at $10,000 in the case of the *Traveller*, and in that of the *Transcript* at $5,000. The writs are returnable at the October Term of the Superior Court. Miss Goddard has also commenced suits for false imprisonment against William R. Huston and officer Hawley Folsom, laying damages in each case at $5,000, and still another suit against Mr. Huston for slander.

The Trustees of Rutgers College have elected Prof. Elias Loomis, late of the University of New-York, Professor of Mathematics, in place of Dr. Strong; and Prof. Howard Crosby, also of the New-York University, Professor of Greek, in place of the Rev. Dr. Proudfit.

The Boston *Courier* says it is able to state upon the very best authority, that the enterprise of editing Mr. Choate's works has been undertaken by his own family, for the benefit of the estate; and that a complete collection of his various literary productions will be published at as early a date as possible, in connection with a biography.

The *Constitution* says: "The President, it is understood, will leave Bedford Springs on Monday, and expects to arrive at the Executive Mansion on Tuesday. He feels the benefit of his visit to that pleasant and healthful region in renewed vigor and activity.

The Navy Department has received intelligence that the Embassy from Japan to the United States will not start on the mission before the 22d of February, 1860.

Obituary.

Death of the Queen of Portugal.—Death is busy with the crowned heads of Europe. To the list of dead monarchs is added the name of the young Queen of Portugal, who died July 16, having just completed her 22d year. The Queen, baptized by the name of Stephanie Frederique Antoinette, was the daughter of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. But little more than a year since, the foreign illustrated papers published elaborate accounts of her marriage. The ceremony was performed by proxy at the Church of St. Hedwige, in Berlin, April 29, 1858, and in person at Lisbon on the 18th of May. Passing through England, on her way to Portugal, the Princess became the guest of Queen Victoria, and attracted much of the popular attention, from her beauty and winning manners. Stephanie's early life was not courtly. She was brought up in a little Suabian country town, where her father resided until 1848; but after the Revolution, the house became established at Dusseldorff, and the royal alliance was contracted at Berlin a year ago. The Queen's birthday fell on the 15th of July, she died on the 16th.

Mr. Jacob S. Yard, a well-known citizen of Trenton, N. J., was killed on Friday, July 29, by the falling of a cellar wall on the foundation of a house he was building on Mercer street. The *Gazette* says: "Mr. Yard was in the prime of life, being about forty years of age. He was an excellent citizen, upright, public spirited and enterprising. In every movement looking toward public or moral reform he took a prominent and active part, and every enterprise for the prosperity of his native city, or for the assistance of his fellow men, found in him an active and energetic promoter. He took a lively interest in the cause of education, and at the time of his death was one of the most efficient of the directors of our public schools. By his sudden and terrible removal, the city has suffered a loss, and every man struggling to elevate his condition a warm, efficient and sympathizing friend."

Slaver Cases.

SEQUEL OF THE CASE OF THE SLAVE-BARK RAWLINS.

The Baltimore *Exchange* has the following:

"Some time in February last, a suspicious vessel was reported at Apalachicola to be lying in the bay of St. Joseph's, a lonely sheet of water lying between Cape St. Bas and St. Andrew's Bay, on the gulf coast of Florida. The Collector of Apalachicola, actuated by a desire to enforce the laws and pick up a little prize money, obtained the services of the Coast Survey steamer *Vixen*, Lieut.-Commanding Dubb, at that time engaged surveying the harbor. The suspicious vessel proved to be the bark *E. K. Rawlins*, Capt Haydn, last from Havana. The vessel afforded ample proof that she was intended for a voyage to the Coast of Africa for slaves. The Captain was not to be found, but was afterwards apprehended at Pensacola and brought back to Apalachicola, where the bark was also taken by the steamer *Vixen*.

Some of the crew gave State's evidence, when it was found that besides her character as a slaver, a murder had been committed on board outside the harbor of Havana. A Spaniard had been one of the party, whom it was intended should be the master of the vessel on the voyage to Africa. For reasons that were never fully explained, this man, the Spanish captain, was after a desperate resistance, murdered and thrown overboard. The course of the vessel was then changed, and with top masts sent down and altered name, she stole into the bay of St. Joseph's, her guilty crew hoping to remain hidden in its unfrequented waters until the vessel could be safely disposed of. Capt. Hadyn, the first and second mates, were directly implicated in the murder of the Spaniard. They were confined at Apalachicola until a trial could be had in the United States Courts. Sloan, the second mate, was first tried, and after a tedious trial, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and three years' imprisonment.

There being no United States Penitentiary in Florida, he was was placed in the Apalachicola jail until he could be taken to the one in Washington City. The door was found open lately, and he has escaped. Norton, the first mate, was tried and found not guilty, although there appeared little difference in the evidence between him and the second mate. Capt. Hadyn was to be tried at Pensacola, and was confined on board the bark preparatory to being taken there. He also has escaped to parts unknown. The trials thus far have cost the Government some $8,000, and other expenses incidental to the capture and guarding of the vessel."

SEARCH FOR ANOTHER SLAVER.

The St. Augustine (Fla.) *Examiner*, July 23, says: "On the 30th June, the cutter *James C. Dobbin*, Capt. Robert Day, of the Savannah Station, arrived off our Bar, a boat with her first Lieutenant, Mr. Usher, came up to town, and in less than an hour Mr. Zehnbauer (Deputy United States Marshal) had embarked. The cutter immediately set sail for the South. On the 3d inst., anchored off New-Smyrna inlet, sent boat in and communicated with the shore. Could hear of no slaver on the coast, and only a rumor that negroes had been landed to the southward. Proceeded on, closely examining the shore and inlets, to Indian River. Sent boat in, landed about six miles from the bar, and there learned from a Mr. Paine, a resident, that about six weeks previous, four sailors came to his house, and reported that they were part of the crew of the schooner *Experiment*; had landed a cargo of Africans near Jupiter, and beached the vessel, that had gone to pieces; said they were going to Key West, and when they left, proceeded again to the southward. On this information they again set sail, hugged the shore well, examining the coast, looked into Gibert's Bar, and anchored off Jupitor. Sent a boat with an officer and four men, a tremendous surf rolling in; here had it not been for their great skill and most strenuous exertions, the boat would have been swamped, and the officer and men probably lost. Could hear nothing there from two men in charge of the unfinished light-house. Explored the coast for 15 miles to the southward, but saw nothing of any recent wrecks. Then turned to the northward, keeping close to the shore, and on the 12th reached St. John's Bar, where Mr. Z. left the cutter and went on board the steamboat *Randolph* bound in. Capt. Day returned to his station.

* * * *

They boarded several vessels going north and south, but found them all fair traders. There can be no doubt that a number of negroes have been landed on the coast between Gibert's and Jupiter Inlets, but probably not by a vessel from Africa, but taken on board the *Experiment* at sea from a slaver direct from that coast; at any rate, the birds had flown before they got there, and we do not regret it. We understand more are expected shortly.

M. Blondin, Again.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that Mons. Blondin is making preparations for another promenade over the Niagara river, next Wednesday. The programme will be somewhat varied this time. He will cross on time—competing with a boat. The distance by the cable route is considerable farther than by water, but Blondin thinks he can travel it sooner than a boat can cross. On returning he will stand on his head. Standing on one's head, on a rope 120 feet over the centre of the rushing waters of the Niagara, is easier talked about than performed—it is a little in advance of any political ground and lofty tumbling, even of these funny times. The *Gazette* understands that it is yet undecided and quite uncertain whether Blondin will walk a rope over the Genesee, in Rochester. Blondin was engaged in taking up his cable, which he will stretch again at a point just below Suspension Bridge, over a much rougher and more turbulent spot in the river than before. The banks at the new location are further apart also than at the old one.

The American Tract Society—Boston and New-York.

From the Boston Traveller, July 29.

The American Tract Society of New-York have just issued a circular, announcing the fact that they have, in accordance with the "judgment and wishes" of "many of their friends and patrons in New England," established a New England branch of the American Tract Society of New-York, embracing an Advisory Committee and a Secretary, to be "the medium of coöperation in that section of which Boston is the commercial centre."

The names of the Executive Committee are appended to the circular, and also quite a number of names of clergymen and others of Boston and vicinity, who are said to have "expressed their judgment in favor of establishing the New England Branch." We give a few of these names: Rev. John S. Stone, D.D., Hon. William Appleton, Charles Scudder, Wm. B. Reynolds, Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, Hon. Samuel H. Walley, Sam'l Farrar, Hon. Geo. Lunt, Rev. Chas. S. Porter, Rev. Dan'l Dana, D.D., of Newburyport, and others. The following are the names of the Advisory Committee: Charles Scudder, William B. Reynolds, Moses L. Hall, the Rev. J. Stockbridge, William R. Lawrence and George W. Crockett. The Rev. Geo. Punchard has been appointed Secretary, and the office was opened yesterday at No. 3 Cornhill. The following is the announcement which the Advisory Committee make to the public through the circulars alluded to above:

"The Advisory Committee of the New-England Branch of the American Tract Society take this opportunity to announce that they have accepted the trust assigned to them by the National society, and are now ready to enter on their duties.

For the accommodation of the friends of this Society in New England, convenient and accessible rooms have been taken at No. 3 Cornhill, facing Washington street, to which communications and contributions for the parent society may be sent, addressed to Geo. Punchard, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

Boston, No. 3 Cornhill, July 28, 1859.

We understand the New-York Society have established this Branch for the purpose of feeling of the pulse of New-England, and ascertaining, if possible, how many friends they have. If they should find the people of New-England rallying to the support of their Society in any considerable numbers, they would, undoubtedly, open a publishing house in Boston, and take means to sell their own books.

In the meantime, the American Tract Society of Boston have commenced publishing on their own account. One book has already been issued, with quite a number of tracts. The *Tract Journal*, a monthly similar to the *American Messenger*, has been started, and they have three books now in press which will be issued in a few days. If the Boston Society should attempt to collect names of clergymen and others of New England, including Boston, who favor their Society, the list would be quite as formidable in point of influence, and probably vastly more numerous than the one which is appended to the New-York circular.

State Prison Policy—Affairs at the Auburn Prison.

From the Auburn Daily Advertiser, July 29.

Our readers were informed yesterday of the nature of the decision of Judge Welles on the motion for *mandamus* to restore John P. Hubbard to his office of Keeper in the Auburn Prison, from which he was recently suspended by Inspector Rhodes, on *political* grounds. The case was argued before Judge Welles at the Special Term, at Canandaigua, on Monday last. The decision of Judge Welles seems to cover the whole ground, and settles, at least for the present, the vexed question as to whether one Inspector can legally set aside the action of the full Board, at any prison over which he may be Inspector-in-Charge.

Mr. Rhodes came to Auburn two weeks since, and at once commenced a terrible onslaught upon the Republican Keepers and Guards in the Prison. He suspended no less than eighteen Keepers and twelve Guards, for the sole reason that they were Republicans, and appointed in their places men of his own political faith. Such a wholesale slaughter, without the least cause to justify it, naturally awakened the inquiry in the minds of legal gentlemen as to whether such proceedings were lawful. Messrs. Wright and Pomeroy took the ground that *one* Inspector had no right to suspend officers appointed by the full Board without cause, and in this opinion they have been sustained by the Court. The grounds of Judge Welles' decision are:

First—The unconstitutionality of the act allowing one Inspector to suspend officers, and

Second—Irregularity in the proceedings of Mr. Rhodes in suspending officers without cause.

Acting in accordance with this decision, the Board of Inspectors, at their quarterly meeting which adjourned this morning, *reinstated the Keepers and Guards suspended by Mr. Rhodes*, all of whom went on duty this morning. It is hoped, now, that there will be a permanent quietus put upon the system which Mr. Rhodes has pursued, of insisting upon indiscriminate suspensions of Republican officers in the prison over which he may be Inspector-in-Charge.

The Republican Inspectors in the Board deserve great credit for the manner in which they have discharged their duties under the embarrassing circumstances in which they were placed. While manifesting a strong determination to stand by their friends and secure them all the rights to which they were entitled by the decision of the Court, they were yet calm and deliberate in their proceedings, exercising great care not to do any act which would cause them future regrets.

Sunday Bands in the London Parks.

The London *Star*, of July 12th, says: "Large audiences continue to testify their approval of the bands chosen by the committee this season, brass instruments only being found powerful enough to fill so vast an area of persons. The numbers computed in the Regent's Park were upwards of 8,000; the programme containing selections from the best masters, interspersed with national melodies, the first part concluding with 'Rule Britannia,' and the second with the national anthem. The hopes of the committee to make the bands self-supporting have, it is said, this season been realized, and the continued success placed beyond doubt. During this season's performances dignitaries of the church, metropolitan magistrates, and other influential gentlemen have witnessed the good order which is so characteristic of these Sunday evenings of the people, and not a single case for the interference of the police has occurred from the commencement—four years since."

Lands for Railroad Purposes.—The last clause of the letter of instruction from the General Land Office, to Registers and Receivers at Greenville, Montgomery, and other local offices in Alabama, in reference to lands withdrawn for railroad purposes, having been misconstrued by those officers as a revocation of former instructions recognizing the right of preëmption or graduation settlers, who set ties before the withdrawal, to enter their claims in accordance with law, the acting Commissioner telegraphed to-day to the Land Officer at Montgomery and Greenville that the last clause of the order of 21st of April, 1857, aforesaid, is not, nor was it intended to be, a revocation of former instructions recognizing the right of all *bona fide* preëmption or graduation settlers who settled prior to the receipt of said instructions at their office, to consummate their claims according to law. And they were, therefore, positively required to recognize the rights of all such, pursuant to letters of instruction of Feb. 14, 1857.

Washington Star, 29th.

A New-York Editor Arrested in Cincinnati.—Max Cohnheim, editor of the New-York *Humorist*, a German paper, published in New-York City, was arrested a day or two since, at the instance of Ferdinand Bense, charged with being a fugitive from Pittsburg, at which place a warrant had been sworn out against him, charging him with "constructive larceny," or obtaining money under false pretences from said Bense. It seems that the accused was formerly in the commission business in New-York, and through representations, of what nature we are unadvised, obtained several hundred dollars from the prosecuting witness. He subsequently started the *Humorist*, and was on a tour through the States for subscribers thereto, when arrested at Pittsburg, where he remained for several days, but no witnesses appearing against him he continued his travels. The prosecuting witness followed him to this city, and as we have stated, caused his arrest as a fugitive. The editor was before the Police Court this morning, and gave bail for his appearance to morrow, in $200, when the question of what constitutes "constructive larceny" in Pennsylvania—such an offence being unknown to our statutes—will be argued.—*Cincinnati Times, July 28.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lewiston Falls (Me.) *Journal* says that the Catholic priest in that village, who is zealous in his efforts to break up the liquor traffic among the Irish, on Thursday discovered a five-gallon keg of brandy at the express office, directed to an Irishman named Doyle. He immediately went and brought Doyle to the express office, and demanded of the expressman to know whether he was the man. Doyle stood in anxious suspense, shaking his head for the expressman to answer in the negative; but he was pronounced the criminal. The priest, after paying the express bill, seized the keg, and proceeding to the river, broke in the head and spilled the "precious stuff," while Doyle stood by, the picture of despair.

The sea-serpent has been discovered again—perhaps. The Boston *Atlas*, July 30, says: "The schooner *Arabella*, Capt. Boothby, arrived here last evening from Wells, Me. Capt. B. states that off Boon Island Ledge he and his crew distinctly saw about 100 rods from the vessel, a school of whales, eight or ten in number. Among them was one answering the descriptions that have been given of the sea-serpent. The monster several times raised his head ten or twelve feet, and sometimes higher, from the surface of the water, then plunged it beneath, and while his head was under water he unmercifully thrashed the whales with his tail. All hands and the captain were witnesses of this sport some considerable time. Capt. B. represents his body to be about the size of a molasses tierce."

There is a defiant murderer hidden in the woods in Virginia. The Norfolk *Herald* says: "Walter S. Land, the alleged murderer of Flanagan, is still in Norfolk County. It is said that he takes to the woods in the day time, and at night comes out to get lodgings at the house of some acquaintance; that he has been seen and spoken to by gentlemen of Princess Anne County; and that he is armed and says he will die sooner than be taken alive. The Sheriff of Princess Anne county having received information, which he supposed to be reliable, that Land was on a small island in the swamp, in Norfolk County, summoned seventy-five men, who went out on Thursday evening, surrounded the place, and searched for him until noon on Sunday, but without success.

A middle-aged man, a native of Pennsylvania, and for the last twenty years a resident in New-Orleans, went to Cincinnati a short time ago to visit his relatives in that city, who are quite respectable. It was discovered that he was deranged. Among other hallucinations he supposed himself to be the possessor of immense wealth, which he had deposited in the bank at 15 per cent. interest. He was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, where it was supposed a temporary sojourn would restore him to a sane state of mind.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, July 30, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 2 bbls. Ashes; 4,386 bbls. Flour; 5,480 bushels Wheat; 30,400 bushels Corn; 23,600 bushels Oats; 12 pkgs. Provisions, and 576 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day: 50 bbls. Pots. at $5 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 62½ ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,715 bbls., including 1,376 bbls. Pots and 339 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 150 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $27 50@$29, closing at $29, ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 2,600 bags Laguayra, per *Lillian*, for export, on private terms; 1,800 bags Jamaica, also for export, on private terms; 200 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c.; 220 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; and 200 bags St. Domingo at 10⅝c., ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Some holders have offered their supplies at reduced prices, and sales have been reported of 1,000 bales at quotations indicative of a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ ℔, including Middling Upland at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ ℔.

DRY GOODS—A livelier business has been transacted during the past than the preceding week. The most active demand has been for desirable styles of Domestic Cottons, which are stiffly held. In Domestic Woolens the movements have been restricted, and productive of no very remarkable changes in prices. The revival of the demand for foreign goods has not been general, as only in cheap Black Silks has there been anything approaching an active trade. The imports of foreign goods continue heavy—this week's total entries reaching to $4,210,028, against $2,979,675 same week last year, and $3,968,316 same week in 1857. The amount marketed during the week is also large, being $4,255,958 against $3,011,507 same week last year, and $4,389,842 same week in 1857. Woolens and Silks form the heaviest items in the returns—the entries of these goods direct for consumption being, respectively, $1,555,563 and $1,354,324. The amount of each warehoused was light, being $176,644 worth of Woolens, and $15,815 of Silks. The Cottons entered during the week are valued at $560,915 direct for consumption, and $23,750 warehoused. Of the manufactures of Flax we have returned $365,393 worth as entered direct for consumption, and $25,820 warehoused. Such heavy importations have the effect of lessening the disposition to make extensive early purchases, the anticipation being pretty generally entertained by buyers that they can secure supplies more advantageously later in the season.

DYEWOODS—Sales 120 tons Savanilla Fustic at $19, and 125 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $13 75 ⅌ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been actively inquired for to-day, and prices of low and medium qualities again advanced, generally 10c.@20c. ⅌ bbl. The better qualities have not attracted much attention, and prices of these have not varied materially. The sales amount to 13,750 bbls., in lots including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 65@$5; extra do. at $5 05@$5 30, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 50@$5; extra Wisconsin, at $4 80@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 30; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 40@$5 70 ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 50@ 4 30
Standard Superfine State	4 65@ 5 00
Extra State	5 05@ 5 30
Standard superfine Western	4 50@ 5 00
Extra Wisconsin	4 80@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	5 40@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 10@ 9 00

Southern is in good demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 85 for inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 90@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $4@$4 65 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—New Wheat has been in request at improved prices; old is in limited demand. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bushels, including very ordinary old white Western at $1 15; old red do., (Winter) on private terms; good ordinary to choice new White Kentucky at $1 38@$1 50; new white Southern at $1 30@$1 35; prime to very choice new Red Southern at $1 27@$1 30; and good old do. at $1 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn is plenty, heavy and declining. We have heard of sales of only 4,000 bushels at 80c.@81c., closing at 80c. for good new mixed Western and 82c. for inferior Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Other kinds are generally nominal. Rye continues dull and heavy at 75c.@78c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in more request, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@41c.; State, 37c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania 34c.@38c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales have been reported here of 260 bales on private terms, and in Boston of 950 bales, chiefly at 11¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ yard.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 70c.@75c., ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Dry Hides have been lightly dealt in. Receipts have been limited. Importers have not been eager to sell, nor have purchasers evinced any inclination to buy freely at prevailing rates. In Wet Salted and Upper Leather stock, the business has been moderate at former rates. Messrs H. D. Hull & Co. state that the week's receipts have been 17,267 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 5,716 Aspinwall ex *Golden Rule*; 3,388 Poto Cabello, ex *T. B. Watson* and *Lillian*; 2,036 Maracaibo, ex *Addy Swift*. 4,281 Valparaiso, ex *M. L. Frank*; 882 Curacoa, ex *Venus*; 750 Port-au Platte, ex *C. V. Casey*; and 207 West Indies, &c., and 3,087 from coastwise ports, as follows: 784 Texas, &c., 1,805 Matamoras, and 498 from neighboring ports. Total 20,294 Hides. Import since 1st inst. has been 80,888 foreign, and 31,509 from coastwise ports. Total, 112,397 Hides. The week's sales have been 18,000 Hides, as follows: 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 20½ ℔s., 24c.; 1,000 Dry California, 24 ℔s., 23c.; 1,000 Dry Montevideo 22½ ℔s., 27c., all 6 months, usual selection; 4,300 Dry Central America, 18@19 ℔s., 23c.; 200 Dry Central America, 18½ ℔s., 22½c.; 1,600 Dry Matamoras, 23 ℔s., 23c., all 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 326 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., 26½c., less 5 ⅌ cent., usual selection; 450 Dry Western, 17 ℔s., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 755 Dry Port au Platte, 18 ℔s., on private terms; 1,300 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 32 ℔s., do.; 640 Dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 11 ℔s., 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,150 City Slaughters, 65@75 ℔s., 10½c., cash; 300 Country Slaughters, 65 ℔s., 11c., cash; 11 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9½ ℔s., $1 77½ each, 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 194,409. Same time last year, 110,710; year before, 147,902, and 100 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Are in request, including last year's crop, at 9c.@15c., and old at 5c.@8c., ⅌ ℔.

IRON—The demand is fair, but the increased firmness of sellers check transactions.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—The week's business. Messrs. Wetzel & Weidemeyer refer to thus: "Hemlock Sole—A feeling of dullness prevails in our market for all descriptions. Sales are restricted to few buyers, and rates favor consumers. Eastern dealers are shy of our market. Oak Sole—There is a moderate business doing, at satisfactory prices, with receipts and sales about equal. Upper in the Rough in moderate demand; for Hemlock tannage rates are somewhat depressed. Finished stock dull and prices tend downward. Boots and Shoes—Prices unsettled, stocks ample and increasing." We quote Sole, thus: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light 34c@36c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 34c@36c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 33c@35c.; Oak Light, Southern, 30c@32c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 34c@36c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 32c@34c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 40c@42c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24c@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., good heavy, 22½c@23½c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 22½c@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20½c@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, 19½c@21c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., B. A. poor all weights, 13c@14½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 21c@31c., ⅌ ℔., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Common Rockland has declined to 70c. ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been unimportant to-day. Prices exhibit no quotable change.

NAVAL STORES—A very moderate demand prevails, to-day, for resin, tar, and crude turpentine, at essentially unchanged figures. About 600 bbls. spirits turpentine, to arrive and here, have been sold, chiefly at 45½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather less freely offered and is in demand, at $15 25@$15 31¼ for Mess, and $10 75@$10 95 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 1,900 bbls., part reported for August and October delivery, on terms not ascertained. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@6⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is inquired for at former prices, sales, to-day, 320 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues heavy and languid; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$8 75 for Country Mess, and $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 13c.@20c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in demand at from 4c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Ward's sales of Goat have been 250 bales Curacoa Goat, ex. *Venus*, at 80c.@90c., 6 months; 17 bales Rio Hache, at 42½c., 6 months; 20 bales Tampico, and 50 bales Maracaibo, on private terms. Nothing new in Deer.

SPICES—Sales to-day 200 bags Pepper, at 9c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue in fair demand, with sales to-day of 735 hhds. Cuba, part at 5¾c.@6½c.; 140 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6½c.@7½c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7¼c.; a small lot of Melado at 4¾c., and 500 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 ℔s. prime, at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TIN—Continues in lively request, including Straits at 32½c., and Banca at 34c.@34½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of only some small lots at 25½c.@26c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were reported as engaged 350 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ⅌ ℔., 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 12d.; and 300 tons Butts, at 10s. For London, there were taken 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. For Glasgow, 200 bbls. Resin, on private terms. For Hamburg, 400 bales Cotton, at ⅜c. ⅌ ℔. For Antwerp, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3s. For Bremen, 400 bales Tobacco, at 37c.@40c. For Rotterdam, 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3c. ⅌ gallon. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Marilla*, 699 tons, to Melbourne, at $10,000; a Bremen bark from Baltimore to Rotterdam, Tobacco, 20s.; a Dutch brig from Richibucto to Queenstown for orders, Deals, 85s.; a Pruss bark from Shediac to Hull or Grimsby 77s 6d.; a brig, 304 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $17; one, 197 tons, from St. Mary's to Trinidad, P. S., $11, or Demerara $12; one, 274 tons, hence to Barbados, $1,100; a schooner, 238 tons, hence to Demerara, $1,125, and back from Curacao to New-York, Salt, 10c.; ship *Eagle Wing*, 1,174 tons, and ship *Zephyr*, 1,075 tons, to San Francisco, a bark, 423 tons, from Norfolk to Barbados, Hhd. Staves, and a brig, 227 tons, from St. Mary's, Geo. to Trinidad, P. S., or Demerara, on terms not made public.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times' Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times,' New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail........................5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P M.
East for Boston by Railroad......5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston by Steamboat.........................5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One day later news from Europe is received by the interception of the steamship *Kangaroo*, off Cape Race, by the news yacht of the Associated Press. She left Liverpool on the 20th and Queenstown on the 21st. The Conference of the three Powers involved in the Italian struggle was about to take place at Zurich, in about ten days. A better tone prevailed in the Liverpool Cotton market, and quotations were steady. Breadstuffs were quiet and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 95⅛.

By the arrival of the *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the evening of July 23, we have later intelligence from the Isthmus and the South Pacific. The gold panic at Panama was at its height. Great numbers were leaving for the Indian burial-places at Chiriqui; vessels were up to transport all who proposed to proceed thither, and accounts, designed to inflame the excitement, were daily put in circulation. From Ecuador we have intelligence of the final suppression of the insurrectionary movement of Moreno, and the retreat of that person to Peru. The revolt of Zeballos in the latter State had also been extinguished. No further steps in the prosecution of the war between Peru and Ecuador had been taken, although the offered mediation of Chili and New-Granada had been withdrawn. The threatened conflict between Peru and Bolivia also appears to delay. Tranquility has been perfectly restored in Chili. The only event of interest is a serious conflagration at Ancud, which destroyed the larger portion of that busy capital.

President Buchanan has announced his intentions of not being his own successor in the Presidency. In a letter to Hon. Wilson McCaudless, of Pittsburgh, dated at Bedford Springs, Mr. Buchanan positively states his determination not to consent, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for reëlection. The letter was elicited by the recent leader in the Pittsburgh *Post*, nominating him for reëlection.

An accident occurred on the Old Colony Railroad, at North Bridgewater, Mass., on Saturday morning, by which two persons lost their lives and two others were injured. The express train came in collision with a carriage in which were a man, two ladies and a child. One of the ladies and the child were instantly killed. The accident was caused by the man attempting to drive across the track before the train. Every possible warning was given by the engineer, and unavailing attempts were made to stop the train in time to avoid the collision.

The steamer *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre with 132 passengers and $702,707 in gold. The *City of Washington*, steamer, of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia line, left for Liverpool on the same day, carrying out the large freight of $1,215,000 in gold and 225 passengers.

The temperature of the past week has been extremely cool and comfortable for the season, the result of which is shown in the small number of deaths as exhibited in the report of the City Inspector. The City is remarkably healthy, and, but for the name of it, there would be no necessity for anybody leaving it for a change of air. There are few places on the sea coast which are pleasanter for a Summer residence than this much berated City.

The bark *New Empire*, from Matanzas, bound to Falmouth, Eng., was spoken on the 19th instant, off Cape Hatteras, having the first and second mates and two seamen down with yellow fever. The Pilot-boat *Christian Berg* also spoke, on the 26th instant, off Barnegat, a British brig, which had lost three men on the passage from Barbados. Her name and destination were not ascertained. Four sea captains have died in the port of Havana, from yellow fever, to the 20th of July.

On Saturday there was paid into the Croton Aqueduct Department, in payment of water taxes, $50,643 11. This is a much larger sum than has been ever paid in one day for water taxes since Croton became taxable. There was received during the week $142,928 85. Five per cent. is to be added to all remaining unpaid at the end of July.

Plans for repairing the City Hall were on Saturday presented to the Street Commissioner and approved. The Commissioner intends to advertise immediately for proposals to do the work. He promises to have the repairs completed in two months.

Mr. Edward Falconer, who has been in the habit for a number of years past of preaching about the docks of the East River, yesterday essayed to do the same thing in the Park, opposite the City Hall. A crowd assembled to hear him, and the Police, fearing a row, requested the speaker to desist. He refused to comply with the request, and the officer arrested him and took him before Deputy Superintendent Carpenter. That official explained to Falconer that he had violated a law, and said he would discharge him from custody if he would promise to refrain from speaking. Falconer refused the proposition, so he was complained of before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs, and was held to bail in $300 to answer a charge of violating a Corporation ordinance. In the afternoon, Falconer again essayed to preach at the foot of Broome-street, East River. He was promptly arrested and this time taken before Justice Brennan at Essex Market. After hearing the matter, the Justice let Falconer go on his promising that he would not preach again until his right to do so had been guaranteed to him by law.

The Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, delivered a sermon yesterday forenoon, at the Rev. Mr. Burchard's Church, upon the subject of the Tract Society. As there existed a division of sentiment among the congregation as to the merits of the separation of the two American Tract Societies, (Mr. Kirk acting with the Boston Society,) he, by desire, omitted all reference, except a general one, to that subject. A collection was taken up.

There were but 616 deaths in this City last week, according to the report of the City Inspector up to noon of Saturday, being an increase of two only on the report of the week previous. The mortality report contained 81 men, 74 women, 261 boys, and 197 girls. This shows a decrease of no less than 82, as compared with the report of the corresponding week of 1858. The nativity table shows that 496 were natives of the United States, 86 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, 11 of England, and the others of various foreign countries.

Virginia Stewart, who was shot on the afternoon of Saturday, by McDonald, was still alive last night at the hospital, but no expectations are entertained of her recovery.

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports 141 deaths for the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 20; women, 10; boys, 55; girls, 56; adults, 30; children, 111; males, 75; females, 66. Thirty-seven deaths were caused by cholera infantum; 10 by consumption, and 10 by infantile marasmus. Nine of those who died were over 50 years of age.

The furniture in the Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, and also in the Common Council Chamber and the portraits of the Ex-Mayors in the Governor's Room, City Hall, were seized on Saturday, to satisfy two judgments obtained against the city—one by James Maurice and the other by Antoinette Brown, both amounting to about $3,500.

The steamer *Florida*, built for the Apalachicola and New-Orleans Steam Navigation Company, was launched from the yard of Mr. Whitlock, at Greenpoint, on Saturday morning. This steamer is 180 feet long, 16 feet deep, and 31 wide, with two decks. She is copper fastened throughout. She is to cost $65,000, is to be commanded by Capt. O. O. Nelson, and is expected to be ready for sea by Sept. 15.

Cotton declined ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. on Saturday, with sales of only 1,000 bales. An active business was transacted in Flour at advanced prices for the low and medium qualities, which attracted most attention. New Wheat was in request and was also dearer. Corn was dull and heavy. The demand for Provisions was restricted, and prices were somewhat irregular. Coffee was more sought after, mainly for export. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars at uniform rates. Molasses, Rice, Naval Stores, Whisky, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Seeds, Salt, and Tobacco, were quiet. Hops, Linseed Oil and Metals were attracting more attention. The freight engagements were restricted. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 684.

Crops and Prices.

All signs indicate an unusually abundant harvest this year. Our correspondents, writing from all corners of the West, bear testimony to this effect, and the newspapers from every quarter of our country tell the same story. The wheat crop has not been better for many years, and in no section does it turn out with a plumper kernel and yielding more to the acre than along the belt where the frost of early June so much dismayed the farmers. Indeed, the feeling is that the frost was what saved the wheat. Occurring at just the time that the most troublesome foe that haunts the wheat-fields was beginning its work of depredation, the severe weather destroyed the insect, but only checked temporarily the growth of the grain. The panic, however, was most natural, and the best informed were the most alarmed. Had not the remainder of the season been unusually favorable, great loss must have accrued. Over large districts the young corn was almost entirely killed to the ground. There was never such a general replanting as followed. Much of the first planted sprouted again immediately, so that the corn fields are ragged and uneven, but there is little fear that the whole will ripen, and this crop, too, which was apparently worse damaged than the wheat, prove abundant. The farmers are in brave spirits again, and feel that they can afford to make merry over their late despondency, and the bad bargains that some of the rasher made about the middle of June. Still it was a very narrow escape, and considering that almost every farmer can point to some of the effects of its ravages, either upon his valley acres or in his garden, to make fun of the frightened is considered as in doubtful taste, and like making sport of serious things. The apples and pears, generally, were blasted. The grape-vines were cut back some feet of their thriftiest shoots, and the young fruit nipped. The growing weather that followed tempted out the buds that would have been reserved for next year's fruit-bearing shoots, so that there is a general appearance as if the vineyards had been badly pruned, and unless carefully handled since, the crop for next year has been prejudiced. The nurseries that were not well protected suffered as if the sheers had clipped them, injuring the appearance of the young peach and apple trees for buyers, but in reality heading them down to their permanent advantage.

If the Emperors at Villefranca had been kind enough to let the war go on to assume the European proportions that were calculated for it, there would not have been a happier community the world over at this moment than that over which the agricultural is the presiding interest. The fancy prices that grains were assuming were laying fat on their ribs and strengthening the marrow of their bones. Merchants, feeling the spur, were preparing for heavier purchases than ever. The clergy were meditating a demand for better salaries, physicians were arranging for a revisal of their fee-lists, mechanics were rearguing the policy of strikes. But the "patched-up peace," besides arresting the great tide of orphanage in Southern Europe, put the brakes on a thousand aspirations of this sort that were just getting in train in America. The Emperor of France was an exceedingly unpopular man last week in the western grain centres, but the speculators were the only ones that were panic-struck, and to their grief the rest of the world are easily resigned. Flour came down on the run; so did the corners of the speculators' mouths, but the war has already lasted long enough to maintain a sufficient foreign demand, and the news of peace, like the June frosts, came just in time to kill the midge—speculation—without materially damaging the prospects of the producers. The vibrating balance is about poised again, and the index on the scale stands at a wholesome figure,—prices promise richly to remunerate producers, and yet to stand within easy reach of the countless multitude of consumers at home.

The Political Campaign in this State.—We have now entered upon the last month of Summer, and as yet the preparations for the Fall political campaign have made little progress. Unusual quiet, if not positive apathy, prevails. True, the Republican State Committee has issued its call; the Nominating Convention of that Party being summoned to assemble on the 7th proximo, at Syracuse. We have not hitherto been permitted to see the Democratic call; doubtless it will make its appearance ere long.

But it is not so much any tardiness in these formal arrangements which is noticeable, as the reticence of all concerned in respect to candidates. We do not, indeed, elect a Governor next November, but the entire Canal Board, with the exception of one member. The Lieutenant-Governor is to be chosen, and in the hands of that body rests the chief power and patronage of the State Administration. Who are to be designated for the various State officers? Is that matter to be left wholly to the two Conventions, or rather to the potential half-dozen in each who have custody of the State? Shall not the people at large or the party press utter any voice for the admonition if not for the guidance of the nominating bodies?

In State, as well as national, nominations, we are far too much at the mercy of Conventions. It has become the settled law of party that all business should be committed without instructions and without reserve into the hands of the delegates. Such is the theory; but far worse is the actual practice; for it is well known that the real action of every Convention is performed by a very few, who, by superior shrewdness perhaps, or, what oftener happens, by mere assumption and strength of will, make both the platform and the nominations. Before the Convention is held it is customarily whispered abroad that it will contribute to harmony to have no names brought forward, and as little discussion as possible about candidates; and afterwards it is, of course, treasonable to breathe any objection to the ticket nominated. This system has been practiced with success for a quarter of a century in this State, and in national politics it has prevailed nearly as long. But symptoms of its decay are not wanting. It has become a tyranny to which the people are not at all times quite willing to submit. The Press, too, which formerly could only exist in the sunshine of political favor, has ventured in these latter days to speak more freely.

Still there is no reason to suppose that the Conventions about to assemble in this State will not in the main exercise their wonted control, and, accordingly, their action is a matter of public concern. The chief interest of the people of all parties is that none but upright and patriotic men shall be put in nomination.

Diabolical Decay.

As the readers of the Times are well aware, we do not often divert their attention from matters of public interest, by engaging in those spiteful little newspaper squabbles which a few of our cotemporaries appear to find so necessary to their very existence. Any forbearance of this kind will, of course, always encourage lewd writers of the baser sort to snap and snarl after their manner at the heels of those whose enterprise leaves them in the rear; and the New-York *Herald*, growing in spite as it declines in spirit, has for some time past been manifesting such symptoms of rabid despair, as to make its case at last really worthy of public attention.

While we certainly should never have thought of going out of our way to emphasize the fact so agreeable to all who value the reputation of the American Press, that the New-York *Herald* has drifted far behind the general journalism of the metropolis in point of enterprise and intelligence, we can see no reason for dissembling the satisfaction we feel in the thought that it is the New-York Times in particular whose successes have reduced this ancient and abusive journal to its present dilapidated state. What places like Wiesbaden have so often proved to social sufferers; what Washington Heights, unblessed by the Papal presence, must be to ignorant speculators in the progress of lager-bier gardens and the development of dance-houses; what Potosi Lead Mines were to the trafficker in financial puffs; what Plum-Gut evasions will always be to every surreptitious Columbus—all this and more the Italian war has been to the drowsy and floundering *Herald*. Before the war began the *Herald* was alternately sure that it never would begin at all, and that it could never possibly end. This way and that dividing its slow mind, the organ of the breweries was overtaken at the opening of the great drama without an opinion in New-York or a correspondent in Europe. The fact of the war's existence having at last appeared in its columns, the *Herald*, after losing itself awhile in profound reflections on the proper means to be taken for securing the escape of the Pope, with most of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's pictures in his luggage, to Washington Heights, finally discovered that battles were actually taking place in Lombardy; and learning from the correspondence of the New-York Times, organized months before, that these battles were really likely to attract the public attention, proceeded to discuss them from the point of view of Nassau-street. Like Marshal Soubise at the battle of Rosbach, it was a little bewildered by this sudden waking up, and was for a long time unable to make any progress in driving the Austrians back from the Ticino in consequence of a small uncertainty about "the two Bobbios." This perplexity was at last set happily at rest, but only to make way for a new and more terrible imbroglio. Just as things were promising a successful issue for the campaign, the *Herald* ascertained that Louis Napoleon had "insisted on marching 30,000 French troops through Hanover to the Rhine," and foreseeing naturally enough the most frightful consequences as likely to ensue from this bold manœuvre of the Emperor, was at a loss precisely what to advise. Again the progress of events relieved the *Herald* from its quandary; and after fighting the battle of Solferino on the wrong side of the river Mincio, and turning the historic square into a triangle, our breathless and panting Gillie has managed at last to get through the campaign, though more dead than alive, and actually published on Saturday last the Times correspondence from the battle-field of Solferino, and our very accurate account of the curious panic at Brescia. It is true that in rendering this late homage to truth and the Times, the *Herald* has blundered, with characteristic clumsiness, into reprinting for the information of its readers an account, which we gave some time since, when the matter was timely, of the Austrian Historic Square, and which was accidentally converted by a series of typographical transpositions into a mere medley of words. But this is hardly surprising, since the article as it originally appeared was extensively quoted as a very admirable caricature of the strategic style of the *Herald* itself, and as it was printed the very day after the *Herald* had issued an elaborate map of the very same quadrilateral from which one of the corners, Legnago, *had been carefully omitted!* But the assiduous, though rather unfortunate, attempts of the *Herald* to follow in our footsteps do not end here.

One of our staff of foreign correspondents assures us that rumors have been heard at Paris of an intention on the part of an illustrious roving diplomatist, now on his way to the Brother of the Sun and Moon, to visit Italy on his return from that expedition, as the special war correspondent of the *Herald*. The trifling circumstance that the war has already come to an end will hardly impress itself upon the *Herald's* mind, we presume, in time to interfere with this admirable arrangement.

Meanwhile the public may take comfort in the open confessions of a hopeless inferiority which the *Herald* has been forced by cruel circumstance at last to make; and if any decent person needs a final proof of the complete decadence of that highly carious establishment, he will infallibly find it in the drivelling vituperation with which the Times will continue to be honored by our paralytic Thersites.

The Mortara Case.

We publish in another column the report of Sir Moses Montefiore to the Committee of Deputies of the British Jews, on the subject of his mission to Rome in the Mortara case. There is nothing very interesting in the document beyond the fact that the mission has hopelessly failed of its direct object. Sir Moses, as the representative of the British Israelites, was received with all respect by the high officers of the Papal Government, and was favored with the countenance and assistance of the diplomatic representative of France, but the only response which the delegate could obtain to the memorial of which he was the bearer, was that the case was closed and could not be reopened.

It would serve little purpose now to take needless exception to the course of the Vatican in this matter. Experience of modern Roman policy might have forbidden the hope of redress from Roman justice for a wrong committed by fanatic power. But it is, at least, gratifying to read, in the facts of the time, assurances sufficiently positive that such an enormity as the abduction of the Mortara child cannot be repeated even by Rome. Already we learn that a Jewish girl, who desired to marry a Catholic, had requested to be baptized and had been denied the rite—a refusal which could scarcely have been wrung from the over-zealous propagandists of Rome unless by the almost unanimous protest of civilization against the outrage on the Mortara family. Nor is there less reason to hope for still greater and more marked effects of the new ideas of government inaugurated by the Emperor of the French in Italy, which, if they are to triumph at all, must influence the Vatican even more strongly than the Court of Vienna. In view of recent events there can be but little doubt that French ideas of public policy and social privilege must materially modify the future course of public policy throughout the Italian States. Whatever Americans or Englishmen may think of certain aspects of French social law and life, which differ widely from their own, it is unquestionable that from France and the French system Austria and Rome have infinite lessons of good to learn.

In France all men are free to worship according as the monitions of conscience may dictate. The law which governs the Catholic governs the Jew, and the Protestant and the Mahommedan, and knows no social or political distinction between them all. Nor does any man's social religion or the exceptional peculiarity of his private religious views unfit him, in the eye of the law, for any occupation which it may suit him to adopt. This feature of French law has done much not only for the prosperity of France, but also to earn her that high name which has placed her in the van of civilization at this day. In Rome, and to a greater and even more shameful extent in Austria, the very opposite course has been pursued. While "heretics"—as Christians of denominations other than Roman Catholic are called—are treated in Rome with a supercilious contempt which is the substitute of impotent hatred for the mere material tortures it has been forced to forego, Austrian zeal goes further, and abuses with the petty annoyances of power those who in daring to think for themselves are regarded by the Government as too dangerous to be merely scorned. No place of authority is open to Protestants. No preferment may be accorded to them. No avenue to distinction is left to any whose religious opinions are opposed to those entertained or, at least, established by the Government, and exaggerated by the Papal agents of the *Concordat*. The case of the Israelites in particular, bad as it is in Rome, is still worse in Austria. They are not allowed to enter any of the liberal professions; many of the higher vocations of trade are not permitted to them; there are few or no branches of mechanics at which they may work for their own account; they may not move from place to place except under severe restrictions; they may not quit the Empire without a special license; and, in some parts of the Austrian dominions, only a certain number of persons in every Jewish family are suffered to marry; so that a young man must await the death of his parent before he can enter the state of matrimony. This hideous and demoralizing law is but one of the many horrors which Austrian persecution has designed for the Israelites living in Austria, and who are kept, by the brutal system, in a state of ignorance which the condition of Jewish populations in free countries proves to be abnormal with that portion of the human family.

It may be that some time must elapse before the influence of French civilization shall have made itself felt in the Austrian Empire sufficiently to correct the intolerance which is the deepest bane of that much misgoverned country. But in Rome, the effect of progressive sentiments must necessarily be more rapid. If the Papal States are to form the heart of the Italian Confederation, it is only reasonable to infer that they will be governed, far more than they ever yet have been, in accordance with the principles which must rule throughout the Peninsula. Nor is it doubtful that those principles must be mainly borrowed from the great nation whose sword has wrought out for Italy the right to any government of principles at all. If the Pope is to rule at all, or in any sense, the Italian people, that religious toleration which is enjoyed in France and in the Sardinian Kingdom, must, in the future, underlie the principles of his own as of every other Italian government.

An English Scandal.

Disgraceful as were the revelations made in the Sickles case of a certain kind of life in this country, they have been thrown into the shade by a disgusting story just brought before the London public. Hardly a year ago Mr. William Hervey, a grandson of the late and a nephew of the present Marquis of Bristol, having for some time resided in this country as an *attaché* of the English Legation at Washington, went home to Great Britain and married there a person by the name of Fleming, notorious as a woman of abandoned character.

A sister of Miss Fleming, of like reputation with herself, had previously married the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the most dissolute of sporting peers; and Miss Fleming had sustained unquestionable relations with the young Lord Ribblesdale, a step-son of Lord John Russell, and a lion, last year, of the Newport and Saratoga season. Lord Ribblesdale, on breaking off his connections with this person, had settled upon her an annuity of £600 *per annum*, and this portion she brought to Mr. William Hervey.

But with her dower, whether of dishonor or of shame, Mrs. Hervey seems to have been far from satisfied. Her intimacy with Lord Ribblesdale was renewed after the return of that nobleman from America, and has now been made the ground of an action of divorce by Mr. Hervey, in which heavy damages have been awarded against Lord Ribblesdale.

The story is not a pleasant one think upon; nor is it by any means characteristic of English social life; but it proves at least that in some respects that life can take upon itself hues as revolting as any which our English cousins were so swift to find in the case of the "Washington Tragedy."

The Emperors and the Correspondents.

One of our correspondents, at what was lately the seat of war, confirms, in a letter which we publish to-day, our recent statement that the letters of the London *Times*, from the allied camp, so commonly attributed to Mr. Russell, of Crimean fame, were not written by that gentleman at all. Mr. Russell is now and for some time has been residing in Switzerland, in the hope of restoring his health, shattered by the exposures he underwent during the trying campaign of Lord Clyde in India.

The correspondent of the same journal in the Austrian lines was an Englishman who bears a name not unknown in recent literature, and who had previously filled a similar position when the Austrian armies were moved along the Danube in the crisis of the Crimean struggle. To both of these writers the largest liberty of comment upon all past transactions was accorded, as well by Francis Joseph as by Napoleon III., the sovereigns stipulating only that no facts likely to affect the future movements of their respective armies should be made prematurely public. So far as the French Emperor was concerned, he constantly manifested the strongest desire that the history of the campaign should be truly recorded by competent foreign pens, and complained bitterly of the French correspondents, who dealt with the military movements of the campaign as they would "with a new piece at the Theatre of the Palais Royal," and gave themselves up to the unlimited fine writing of the flashy feuilletonist fashion.

The People in the Central Park.

The people of New-York are proving their right (as they eventually will) to possess the finest park in the world, by the decent and orderly eagerness with which they avail themselves of such advantages as it already offers for breathing pure air, and enjoying the breezy beauty of the natural landscape. The musical performance of Saturday attracted a larger number of persons than ever before; and it would be impossible to find, in any part of the world, a more gratifying scene of quiet enjoyment than was offered by the thousands gathered together in the Ramble on that occasion.

The scene of yesterday in the Park was not less creditable to the people and to the Park management. At least fifteen thousand persons are computed to have visited the Park in the afternoon of yesterday; and the whole surface of the ground was made animated by moving groups, admiring, chatting, discussing and enjoying. The police were ubiquitous but unobtrusive, for their services were put into requisition only for the arrest of two well-dressed young men, who were found defacing the wood work of the Ramble, and of whom an example was made most properly, by sending them to the Station-house for the night. It is upon just such offenders that the civilizing influence of such institutions as the Park will have most room to operate; and it is to be hoped that a rigid respect for public property not now by any means universal with our more prosperous classes, may be gradually developed by the administration of the Park, which, to that end, will be firm as well as conciliatory.

The New Sardinian Premier.

The Count Arese, charged by Victor Emanuel with the Premiership of Piedmont in the place of Count Cavour, is a young man only in the sense in which that term can be applied to the King of Sardinia himself or to the Emperor Napoleon III. The Arese family is of Milanese origin and the father of the new Sardinian Minister was a native of the Lombard capital. He was a close personal friend of the King of Holland, Louis Bonaparte, and of his Queen, Hortense; and his son, the present Count, joined the Prince Louis, now Emperor of the French, during his exile at New-York, and was well known to the few American families in which the Prince was a visitor. The Queen Hortense, in her will, left to this Count Arese "an engraved turquoise of great value," as a token of her affection for his father and himself, and of her appreciation of his faithful devotion to her son. Count Arese was born in Savoy in 1810. He has played no very prominent part in Piedmontese politics, and his selection for the high post he now fills is simply to be taken as a proof of Victor Emanuel's fidelity to the French alliance, and of his unshaken faith in the Emperor. The retreat of Count Cavour at this juncture of affairs was made necessary by the earnestness with which that statesman had committed himself to the policy of humbling Austria utterly at whatever cost. He will carry with him into his retirement all the prestige of his well-known loyalty to this very popular policy, and await in an honorable tranquillity the inevitable hour in which it must again become the policy of the Sardinian Court and nation.

Amusements.

If the gentleman whose eloquent pen describes in the Commercial papers, the condition of the wholesale markets during the first week in July, were called upon to report the position of what may be designated the Trade in Amusements, at the present time, he would find it appropriate to employ some of the unintelligible phrases in vogue at that quiet period, and quote the theatrical market as he might have done the pork or the sugar market: "Entirely without animation," "extremely inactive," "flat and depressed," and "looking down." The fact is, indeed, that "Buyers (of tickets of admission) show no disposition to operate, while holders (of theatres) prefer to withhold their offerings for the present and until the active season reopens. As a general thing, the stock (of actors) is light, (both in regard to quantity and quality,) and quotations (of excellence) are strictly nominal.

The Wallack, the Blake, the Burton, the Brougham, the Keene, the Hoey, the Walcott, the Hughes, the Jefferson, the Sothern, and others like unto them are ruralizing during the heated term, like wise persons; and the few good actors and actresses who—like unwise persons—remain in town, can do nothing very brilliant for the lack of efficient support either before or behind the curtain. Laura Keene's theatre and the Metropolitan are closed, and will probably remain so throughout the month. The only "temples devoted to the Drama" at this moment, therefore, are Wallack's, the Bowery and the National, which houses, however, in the absence of much competition, are doing very well.

The Dramatic season at Niblo's closed on Saturday evening with the tragedy of *Othello*; Mr. Pope playing the Moor, Mr. Booth, *Iago*, Miss Stevens, *Desdemona*, and Mme. Ponisi, *Emilia*. In the course of an excessively stupid introduction to the very clever burlesque of "Lalla Rookh" which is being represented at Wallack's, a gentleman comes up a trapdoor in an oval box, designed to look like a picture-frame, to represent Shakespeare (whom he does not resemble in the least) and says, in tones intended to be sepulchral, to a very young Manager, who irreverently keeps his hat on all the time, "How have you murdered me of late!" with a very rattling emphasis on the two R's in the quotation. Without insinuating anything specially against the young gentleman in the hat, it must be admitted that there is much truth in the observation. And it is therefore the more wonderful that here, in the height of Summer, with, at the most, a round dozen of good Shakespearean actors in the whole City, "Othello" could have been played, as it was at Niblo's on Saturday, without Shakespeare's being murdered or any more than just a little—say slightly—wounded, here and there.

Mr. Booth, a very young man apparently, and rather more free and easy in his manner than quite accords with one's idea of a tragedy by him whom our French friends call "the great Williams," nevertheless enacted *Iago* with abundant evidences of great genius—yet immature, perhaps, but promising great things in the future. His features are expressive, and he commands their expression with the instinct of true art. His third and fourth acts were really admirably done. His fifth act, which is undoubtedly the most difficult for the part, was also well performed, but was spoilt at its close by an overdone exit, which was obtrusively labored without being in the least effective.

Mr. Pope's *Othello* would on the whole have been a good performance but for the gentleman's method of enunciation. It comes more within the capacity of the actor's lungs than the approbation of the visitor's ear to have monosyllables prolonged to the length of pollysyllables. It is only reasonable to suppose that in the case of a gentleman who so abundantly shows his ability as an actor in other directions, the fault here spoken of must be one of habit and not of judgment; but he would do well to correct it. The excitement of anger or jealousy does not frequently manifest itself in prolonging the enunciation of unimportant—or even of important words to an extent that creates monotony and tires the ear. We observe, too, that Mr. Pope adopts Dr. Farmer's eccentric reading,

> "Put out the light; and then,
> Put out *thy* light,"

instead of the generally received version,

> "Put out the light; and then,
> Put out *the* light;"

a change which we do not believe Mr. Pope will find popular in this part of the world.

Miss Stevens, a young and very charming lady, played *Desdemona*, and was very effective indeed in the last act. It would be only gallant to say so of her whole performance, but it will not do to be only gallant.

Madame Ponisi's *Emelia* was cleverly done throughout, and in regard to her fifth act, it would not be too much to say that it was the best acting of the evening. Remorse, horror of the treachery and murder, and disgust of the filthy Moor, were never more vividly or truthfully enacted on the stage. Mr. Davenport's *Cassio* was very good, and Mr. Dawson's *Roderigo* might have been better. The other minor parts were most miserably butchered.

Mr. Booth was called out twice, and received bouquets from his admirers. Mr. Pope and Mr. Davenport were also honored with a call before the curtain

Some voices were likewise raised for Madame Ponisi, which the callers pronounced "Pun Icy," but the lady did not appear.

The audience did not as a whole exhibit the dignified repose which might be supposed to indicate profound sympathy with the inspired language of Shakespeare. They stamped considerably, yelled obstreperously, whistled fearfully, and "cat called" profusely. Some, too, brought their little family matters into the parquet, and resuming at the point where they had left off at home, discussed them audibly throughout the greater part of the performance, to the excessive disgust of their neighbors. In the scene, too, where *Iago* hypocritically expresses his surprise at the trouble which he has occasioned in *Othello's* family circle, one extremely rural person in the parquette was good enough to make to us the elucidatory observation, "Look at that now, and he is the very fellow that's been and done the whole of it." It is needless to add that we seized the hand of our rustic neighbor, thanked him for the information, and complimented him upon the keenness of his perception.

The Ravels, with their great troupe of pantomimists, dancers, &c., take possession of Niblo's Theatre to-night, for the season. The famous *danseuse*, Mlle. Hannecart, will appear for the first time on this continent.

Messrs. Allen & Boniface have leased the Bowery Theatre for the coming season, and have engaged, we understand, a highly effective company.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of July to the 30th day of July, 1859.

Men, 84; women, 74; boys, 261; girls, 197—Total 616. Adults, 158; children, 458; males, 345; females, 271. Colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abcess, lumbar	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Albuminaria and Bright's disease of kidneys	7	Fever, scarlet	6
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Fever, typhoid	5
Apoplexy	2	Fever, typhus	1
Apoplexy serous	1	Gout	1
Bleeding	1	Heart, disease of	6
Bleeding from lungs	4	Heart, disease of, valvular	1
Bleeding from stomach	1	Hip, disease of	1
Brain, disease of	3	Hooping cough	1
Bronchitis	3	Hydrophobia	1
Burned or scalded	2	Inflammation of bowels	1
Cancer of the intestines	1	Inflammation of brain	6
Cancer of the jaw	1	Inflammation of the heart	1
Cancer of the stomach	1	Inflammation of lungs	13
Catarrh	1	Inflammation of stomach	6
Casualty by fall	6	Intemperance	2
Casualty by machinery	1	Intussuscept'n of int'tines	1
Cholera infantum	131	Jaundice	3
Cholera morbus	6	Kidneys, disease of	1
Compression of the brain	1	Lockjaw	1
Concussion of the brain	3	Lues venerea	6
Congestion of the brain	16	Malformation of heart	2
Congestion of the lungs	1	Malformation of lungs	1
Consumption	58	Marasmus infantile	58
Convulsions, infantile	37	Measles	12
Croup	9	Mortification of the lungs	1
Debility, infantile	7	Old age	3
Diarrhœa	34	Palsy	6
Dropsy	2	Pleurisy	1
Dropsy in the head	24	Premature birth	8
Dropsy in the heart	1	Rheumatism	1
Drowned	6	Scrofula	4
Dysentery	11	Smallpox	2
Enlargement of the heart	1	Softening of the stomach	2
Epilepsy	1	Spine, disease of	1
Eruption	1	Sprue	1
Erysipelas	2	Stillborn	38
Fatty liver	1	Teething	1
Fever	3	Tumor of the abdomen	1
Fever, congestive	1	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Fever, gastric	1	Unknown	1
Total			616

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Aug 1, 1857	532
Week ending July 31, 1858	683
Week ending July 23 1859	614
Week ending July 30 1859	616
Increase this week	2

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	6	Stillborn and premature births	46
Brain and nerves	103	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	283
Generative organs	1	Uncertain seat and general fevers	41
Heart and blood vessels	15	Unknown to the Jury	1
Lungs, throat, &c	106	Urinary organs	3
Old age	3		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	29		
Total			616

Of which 19 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	292	30 to 40 years	45
1 to 2 years	88	40 to 50 years	25
2 to 5 years	53	50 to 60 years	22
5 to 10 years	14	60 to 70 years	10
10 to 15 years	5	70 to 80 years	8
15 to 20 years	11	80 to 90 years	2
20 to 25 years	13	90 to 100 years	1
25 to 30 years	20	Unknown	1
Total			616

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Italy	1
England	11	Scotland	1
Germany	19	United States	496
Ireland	86	Wales	1
Total			616

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Black'ls Isl'd	9	Nurs and Child's Hosp'l	1
Bellevue Hospital	25	St Luke's Hospital	1
City Hospital	5	Ward's Isl'd Em't Hosp'l	6
Colored Home Hospital	3	Workhouse, Blk's Island	1
Lunatic Asy'm, Blk's Isl'd	1	Total	53

WARDS.

1	11	9	19	17	52
2	—	10	28	18	44
3	—	11	65	19	20
4	56	12	15	20	48
5	25	13	3	21	41
6	32	14	2	22	37
7	28	15	7	Total	616
8	33	16	24		

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Department, New-York, July 30, 1859.

A Street Preacher Violating the Law.—Mr. Edward Falconer, a street-preacher and temperance lecturer, whose field of operation heretofore for many years has been the docks of the East River, yesterday morning, by way of variety, commenced discoursing from an improvised rostrum in front of the City Hall. The speaker soon collected a crowd, but his theme, "Religion and Temperance," seemed to have anything but a peaceful effect on his hearers. Fearing a disturbance would result from further remarks, Sergeant Brackett, backed by a squad of the City Hall Police, remonstrated with Falconer, requesting him to desist, unless he could show a license from the Mayor permitting him to preach in the street. The speaker took no notice of the demand further than to appeal to his audience for protection against interference by the officers. This stubbornness and persistence in violating the law on the part of Falconer induced the Sergeant to arrest him, and followed by a crowd, he was taken before Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter at the Police Head quarters. There the law was explained to the prisoner, and he was told he might go if he would promise not to preach again unless he obtained a license. He rejected the proposition, however, with indignation, and declared that he would preach in the street as soon as he regained his liberty. Under these circumstances, he was taken before Justice Connolly at the Tombs, where he was for the second time offered his discharge upon conditions such as had been previously proposed. These were again rejected by Falconer, and so a charge for violating an ordinance of the Corporation was made against him. The offender was required to give bail in the sum of $300, to answer at the Court of General Sessions—Mr. Edward Roe, of No. 104 West Eighteenth-street, becoming his bondsman. The arrest and Falconer's obstreperous behavior, caused considerable excitement about the City Hall, Tombs, and Police Headquarters. Falconer left Court announcing his intention to preach again in the afternoon, and he attempted to do so at the foot of Broome-street, East River. He had not spoken long, however, when he was arrested by a Sergeant of the Thirteenth Precinct, and taken before Justice Brennan, at Essex Market. In consideration of the fact of the previous complaint, the magistrate at first decided to hold Falconer as a disorderly character, but the lecturer was not willing to be esteemed such, and the Justice finally let him go on his own promise to refrain from further speaking during the day.

Military Excursion.—The Washington Greys, Capt. Leander Buck, proceed this morning on a tour to Buffalo, Niagara, Montreal and Boston. They will leave Jersey City in the 6 A. M. train on the New-York and Erie Railroad. They will be escorted to the point of their departure by Company E, Capt. Waterman, also of the Eighth Regiment. On their arrival at Buffalo they will be received and escorted to their quarters at the American Hotel by Company C, Viele Guard, Capt. Wm. R Rogers, of that city. On Tuesday morning they will be escorted by Company C to the Terrace, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, after which they will parade through some of the principal streets, proceeding to the State Arsenal, where a lunch will be in waiting, and then proceed to St. James' Hall, where they will partake of a collation. At 5 o'clock they will leave on board the Arrow for Niagara Falls, where they will quarter at the Cataract House. On Wednesday they will proceed to Lewiston, and there take the boat for Toronto. After remaining there three or four hours they will proceed to Montreal *via* Ogdensburg, reaching that place at about half-past seven o'clock, P. M., where they will be received by the Montreal Field-Battery Artillery, Captain Stevenson. The Greys will be permitted to enter Canada with their arms, by permission of the Governor General of the Provinces, who granted the request through the interposition of Mayor Rodier, of Montreal. At this place they will quarter at the Montreal House. They will remain at Montreal until the afternoon of Thursday, departing at half-past three for Boston, *via* White River Junction, where they bivouac, arriving in Boston on Saturday the 6th of August, where they will be received by companies B and D of the Second Regiment, Captains Edward Pearl and Thomas L. D. Perkins. At this place they will quarter at the American House, and on Saturday evening they will return home by the Fall River route.

Distress from Yellow Fever at Sea.—The barque *New Empire*, from Matanzas, bound to Falmouth, England, was spoken on the 19th instant, in latitude 31° 08' N., longitude 78° 15' W., with the first and second officers and two seamen sick with yellow fever. The Sandy-Hook Pilot-boat *Christian Berg*, No. 16, just arrived from a cruise, reports that on the 20th instant, off Barnegat, they spoke a British brig, from Barbados, which had lost three men on the passage, and one man then lay dead on board. By a strange oversight the pilots omitted to ascertain the name of the vessel or where she was bound. It is not unlikely that these vessels will both be compelled to make this port on account of being disabled. Several vessels were thus obliged to put in here last season on account of having lost more or less of their crews from yellow fever. One or two from West India ports also put into Charleston. Four masters of vessels are reported to have died in the port of Havana during the month up to the 20th of July. Their names are Capt. PARTRIDGE, of the brig *U. P. Fluker*; Capt. WALL, of the brig *William C. Clark*; Capt. HOYT, of the ship *St. Louis*; and Capt. MARK GINN, of the bark *Jane M. Thurston*, of Bangor, Me.

FATAL BLASTING ACCIDENT—CONTRACTORS CENSURED BY A CORONER'S JURY.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Friday upon the body of JAMES CONDON, eighty years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital from the effect of severe injuries received on the 26th instant, by being struck with a stone thrown by a blast. A son of deceased testified that his father and himself were sitting in Fifty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, eating their dinners, when the explosion took place about 100 feet distant from them, and a large stone fell on the leg of deceased, injuring it severely. He further testified that the blast was not covered, neither was it customary to cover blasts at that place. ALLEN MURPHY, a workman, testified that the blasters were very reckless in their operations, and several accidents had lately resulted from their carelessness. The jury returned a verdict upon this testimony as follows:

"JAMES CONDON came to his death from injuries received by a stone thrown from a blast in Fifty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and further, the jury consider Messrs. CLEEF and CARPENTER, the contractors, and NICHOLAS MCDONALD, the foreman, guilty of culpable carelessness in not having the blast properly covered."

The three men were afterwards arrested on the warrant of the Coroner, and each held in bonds of $500 for examination.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was found hanging by the neck in the cellar of a new building in Sixth-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets. The remains were taken to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, and an inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE, but no evidence as to the identity of deceased, where he lived, or what caused him to commit suicide, was elicited. Deceased was about 60 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, stout, with gray hair and side whiskers. His apparel was good, and consisted of a white coat, black cloth pants, white muslin shirt with plaited bosom, white neckerchief and beaver hat. Five pawn tickets were found in his pockets, four of which were made out in the name of G. TUCKER, the other had the name of SOUTHERLAND on it.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.—Early on Saturday morning, Officer SHERLOCK, of the Sixth Ward, was informed that a man was lying dead in an alleyway at No. 37½ Baxter-street. He was identified as JUAN B. GUASTIVINO, an Italian. The Policeman found him sitting on the ground with his limbs crossed and his head resting against the fence; he had been dead some time as he was quite cold and rigid. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, when it was ascertained that he had died of a rupture of one of the blood-vessels of the heart, the pericardium being filled with coagulated blood.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The Second District alarm at about one o'clock this morning was occasioned by a fire being discovered in the steam saw-mill of CAMPBELL & MOODY, at the foot of West Thirty-sixth-street. As we go to press the fire is still burning, and owing to the large quantity of lumber and combustible material in and around the premises the loss will, no doubt, be heavy. The steam saw-mill covers a whole block. A number of shanties in the vicinity were consumed.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. WILSON, left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre. She carried out 132 passengers, and $702.717 in specie. The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PETRIE, also took her departure for Liverpool, and she had 225 passengers. A list of these and of the passengers by the *Quaker City*, for Havana, is given elsewhere in the TIMES of to-day.

DROWNED.—MICHAEL STANFORD, a deck-hand on board the tug *Underwriter*, accidently fell overboard on Wednesday night, and was drowned. His body was recovered on Saturday, and taken to No. 390 Cherry-street, where an inquest was held.

TAKING SOLDIERS FROM GOVERNORS ISLAND.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night, officers LEE and CORNELL, of the Harbor Police, arrested a boatman named ILVIN for taking two soldiers from Governors Island. The soldiers were returned to the commanding officer, and the boatman was locked up in the First Ward station-house.

THE SIXTY-NINTH.—Company A of the Sixty-ninth, under command of Capt. CORCORAN, proceeded to New Haven on Saturday, where they are to be the guests of the Emmett Guard of that city.

THE CONDITION OF MISS STEWART.—No material change had taken place in the condition of Miss STEWART up to a late hour last evening.

Police Reports.

CASE OF ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.—Geo. W. Brown, of No. 164 Chambers street, on Saturday made a charge of false pretenses against Wm. Fitzmorris, keeper of a saloon in the basement of No. 483 Broadway. Mr. Brown alleges that on the 12th of July he went into partnership with Fitzmorris, upon the latter representing that he had a lease of the basement, that the rent was paid, that his stock and fixtures were worth $792, and that he was clearing $30 per week, which amount could be doubled if the capital were increased. Brown paid $450 to a friend of Fitzmorris to be deposited in the Chatham Bank to the credit of the firm, and entered upon his duties as co-proprietor of the saloon. The receipts for three days only amounted to $6 50 instead of $150. Brown became uneasy, and his anxiety increased when he learned that the $450 had not been deposited in the bank by Fitzmorris' friend. Brown looked at the stock and an examination revealed the fact that only nine out of forty-nine bottles which were said to be filled with wine contained a drop of the article; and cigar boxes said to contain the best Havanas, upon examination were found to be partly filled with nails. The list of the stock was found to be false in every particular, and what was valued at $792, was scarcely worth $100. Fitzmorris was committed to prison by Alderman BRADY in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge.

STOLE A HORSE.—A man named John Julius Marx, was arrested on Friday by Officer Rang, of the Twenty Second Ward, for stealing, on Thursday, a bay horse, valued at $200, from Samuel Kimelstiel, of No. 175 Broome-street, his employer. Marx negotiated with John Tesselmayer, keeper of a lager-bier saloon in Broadway, near Sixty-fourth-street, to purchase the animal for $100, half in cash and a note for the remainder. The terms were acceded to, but a short time afterwards Marx, repenting of his crime, wanted to regain possession of the horse with the intention of restoring it to its owner. From the young man's manner Tesselmayer suspected the animal had been stolen, and he looked into a newspaper and an advertised reward of $20 for its recovery confirmed his suspicions. Thereupon he handed Marx over to the Policeman, who took him before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The horse was returned to Mr. Kimelstiel.

PICKPOCKETS.—Louis Bodenberger, a tailor of No. 175 William-street, went to Washington Market on the morning of the 21st of June last to purchase vegetables for his family. While there his gold watch, valued at $100, was taken from his pocket. Mr. Bodenberger suspected that two young girls, named Ellen Dalcy and Mary Ann Williams, who rudely brushed against him, stole the watch, and he has since visited the market daily in hope of meeting them. His patience was rewarded on Saturday last, when he had both the girls arrested and taken before Alderman BRADY, at the City Hall Police Court, who committed them for trial.... Francis Spada and Peter Gioachimo were arrested on Saturday by Officer Hamlin on suspicion of picking pockets in Washington Market. A number of pocket handkerchiefs were found in their possession. Spada drew a knife and cut one man in the face and attempted to stab the officer. Both men were locked up for examination.

STABBING AFFRAYS.—On Saturday last two boys, named Barnard Hughes and George Miller, quarreled in a drinking-saloon in Ann-street, and Hughes stabbed Miller with a pen-knife, inflicting a deep gash in the leg. Miller was taken to his residence, No. 26 Avenue B, and Hughes was arrested by Officer Phillips, of the First Precinct, taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and committed for trial.... An altercation occurred on Saturday night between Peter Madden, of No. 476 Pearl-street, and one of his neighbors, named James Scanlon, when the former became so exasperated at Scanlon's words, that he drew a knife and attempted to cut his antagonist's throat, but the Police frustrated his design. Madden inflicted several wounds upon Scanlon, however, before the Police reached the scene of the disturbance. Justice CONNOLLY committed Madden for trial.

CHARGED WITH HAVING ROBBED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.—An old lady named Teresa Bennett, of No. 366 Houston-street, made a complaint on Friday, before Justice CONNOLLY, against a barkeeper named George O'Neil, of Williamsville, Niagara County, N. Y., who, she alleges, robbed her of $32. The wife of the accused, who is the complainant's daughter, was taking tea with her mother, when, in the course of conversation, the latter revealed the fact that all her treasure lay in the drawer of her chest in the sitting-room. O'Neil afterwards came in, and his wife conferred with him aside. O'Neil having been left alone in the sitting-room, Mrs. Bennett presently heard the lid of the chest fall. On searching for the money next morning it could not be found. O'Neil was arrested and held to answer a charge of grand larceny.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A young girl named Mary Callahan, who has served as housemaid in the family of Mrs. Sophia Lowenthal, of No. 178 West Seventeenth-street, until a few days since, was arrested on Friday by Detective Williamson, on a charge of stealing $102 worth of wearing apparel from her late employer. On Saturday afternoon, 23d, Mary took Mrs. Lowenthal's child away from home, under the pretence of giving it an airing, but instead of so doing she left the infant at a crockery store close by and absconded with the clothing which she had previously taken, piece by piece, from the house and deposited at a neighbor's. Upon being arrested, Mary confessed the larceny, and she was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for trial. The property was all recovered.

FATAL RESULT OF A FIGHT.—James Maud, a brakeman on the New-Jersey Railroad, died on Saturday evening, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries received in a fight near Jersey City Ferry on Monday last, with a carman named James Higgins. The dispute originated about some barrels of cement which the deceased was delivering to Higgins, and Maud in his excitement struck Higgins in the neck. Higgins seized his cart-rung and gave his assailant a blow which fractured his skull. An inquest will be held this morning. Higgins is now in the custody of the Jersey City Police, but will probably be transferred to-day to the authorities of this City.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.—A complaint was made on Saturday, at the City Hall Police Court, against Louis Gehrig, a young German, who has been employed as clerk by Mr. Hermon Friend, of No. 158 Chambers-street. Mr. Friend alleges that he has lost some $300 worth of buckles, belts, and belting materials, within a few weeks past; and upon Gehring being charged with the larceny, he at once acknowledged it. The goods were all found at the house of the stepfather of the accused. Ald. BRADY committed Gehring for trial.

KNOCKED OFF A SCAFFOLD.—James Brannan was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH on Saturday on a charge of feloniously assaulting John Smith, of No. 258 East Fourteenth street. It is alleged that the parties were working on a scaffold some thirteen feet from the ground, and while Smith was in a stooping position, Brannan struck him on the back of the head, knocking him off the boards—the fall causing serious injuries. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bonds to answer.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—John Waller, Michael Cain and William Powers were arrested on Saturday by the Harbor Police, in front of a junk shop in James-street, near South-street, on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of potatoes and a large copper kettle, which they had in a wagon. The prisoners were negotiating for the sale of the kettle with the junk man when they were accosted by the Police. Failing to give any satisfactory account of the property, they were arrested and held for examination.

CANNIBALISM.—A drunken fellow named Thos McCarty, who lives at No 65 Greenwich-street, went home intoxicated on Friday night and quarrelled with his wife. He beat her severely, and then seized her ear with his teeth and bit off a large piece of it, which he swallowed. Justice CONNOLLY committed the cannibal for trial.

Base Ball.

PUTNAM CLUB VS. ORIENTAL.

The above Brooklyn Clubs played at Wheat Hill, Williamsburgh, on Saturday. But seven innings were played, Putnams wining easily. Below is the score:

PUTNAM.	H. L.	Runs.	ORIENTAL.	H. L.	Runs.
Purr, l. f.	1	6	Witt, l. f.	3	1
McKilstry, c.	3	5	Regno, s. s.	3	2
Farmlee, s. s.	3	5	Kelly, c. f.	4	1
Pierce, 1st b	2	6	Burr, p.	2	3
Sanford, 3d b	0	8	Clock, r. f.	2	3
Kelly, p.	4	4	Gesner, c.	2	2
VanValkenberg, 2b	1	6	Barness, 2d b.	3	1
Jackson, r. f.	4	3	Bartlett, 1st b.	1	3
Ketcham, c. f.	3	4	Godwin, 3d b.	*1	1
Total	21	47	Total	21	17

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Putnam	5	10	3	10	1	17	1—47
Oriental	2	3	3	5	5	1	3—17

SCORER FOR PUTNAM—Dr. Andrews.
SCORER FOR ORIENTAL—A. A. Robins.
UMPIRE—B. Owen, of the Eckford Club.

CHAMPION, OF NEW-YORK VS. NIAGARA, OF BROOKLYN.

This match game was played on Saturday, upon the Champion grounds, Eighty-first-street and Seventh-avenue. The Champion Club won the game by a large majority. We give the score:

CHAMPION.	H. L.	Runs.	NIAGARA.	H. L.	Runs.
Goldie, 1 b	1	6	J. A. Shields, 1 b.	2	2
Dunfly, c. f.	2	5	Scott l. f.	5	0
W. J Kelly, c.	2	4	Creighton, p.	4	1
Ransom, r. f.	5	1	Murphy, c.	1	3
Graham, s. s.	3	3	Flanly, s. s.	3	1
B. C. Rell, 2 b.	3	2	Owen, r. f.	3	1
Slaterg, p.	4	2	Kent, c. f.	4	1
Welsh, 3 b.	4	2	Stebbins, 3 b.	2	1
Glover, l. f.	3	3	Archer, 2 b.	2	1
Total	27	28	Total	27	11

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Champion	1	8	4	4	0	0	4	4	3—28
Niagara	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	1—11

SCORER FOR CHAMPION—D. W. C. Arnold.
SCORER FOR NIAGARA—W. A. Burns.
UMPIRE—Sutton, of Enterprise Club.

The Carpenter Trial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my testimony given on Wednesday last, on the trial of Capt. CARPENTER, before the Police Commissioners, I am represented as having said that I made the acquaintance of a lady at the office of my brother—a Law Reporter. This is quite true, but in justice to him, I should have added, that it was on the occasion of a visit by her to *another party* who occupied desk room in the same office, with whom my brother had no connection whatever.

Z. A. FONTAINE, M. D.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY.—Health Officer BOYD reports 141 deaths for the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men 20, women 10, boys 55, girls 56; adults 30, children 111, males 75, females 65.

DISEASES—Apoplexy 2, asthma 1, bleeding from stomach 1, cancer of stomach 2, casualties 1, cholera 1, cholera infantum 37, consumption 10, convulsion, infantile, 8, croup 2, cyanosis 1, debility, adult, 1, debility, infantile, 8, diarrhœa 3, dropsy in the head 3, dropsy in the heart 1, drowned 4, dysentery 7, fever, gastric 2, fever, scarlet, 1, disease of heart 1, inflammation of bowels 5, inflammation of brain 6, inflammation of heart 1, inflammation of liver 1, inflammation of lungs 1, inflammation of stomach 1, lock-jaw 1, infantile marasmus 10, measles 3, premature birth 2, purpura 1, scrofula 1, small pox 1, diseases of spine 2, stillborn 5, suicide 1, syphilis 1.

AGES—Under 1 year 74 1 to 2 years 23, 2 to 5 years 10, 5 to 10 years 2, 15 to 20 years 2, 20 to 25 years 3, 25 to 30 years 3, 30 to 40 years 6, 40 to 50 years 7, 50 to 60 years 6, 60 to 70 years 1, 70 to 80 years 1, 80 to 90 years 1.

NATIVITIES—England 3, Germany 3, Ireland 11, United States 121, unknown 2.

SEWERAGE.—The Board of Sewer Commissioners have filed plans for sewering all that part of the city naturally drained by a sewer terminating at the foot of Hamilton-avenue, into the East River; and all that portion of the city naturally drained by the sewer terminating at the foot of Warren-street, into the East River. The Commissioners meet on Wednesday, August 9, to receive the views and suggestions and objections of interested parties. On the 23d of August the same Board meets to hear objections against the plan for sewering all that part of the city naturally drained by a sewer which terminates in the Wallabout Bay, near the Navy Yard wall.

ITEMS.—The body of an unknown man was found drowned in the water at the foot of Sedgwick-street yesterday.... House No. 73 Canton-street was robbed Saturday night of property, valued at $40.... It was currently reported on Saturday, that there was a case of yellow fever at a house in Hanover-place. Health-Officer BOYD promptly investigated the rumor and found that it was based upon a case of bilious remittent fever.... JANE H. HOMAN is before the City Court with an application for a limited divorce from her husband, JOSEPH HOMAN, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The parties were married April 25, 1858, and lived together one year less two days.

SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT.—Another scaffolding accident occurred Saturday. A scaffold erecting against a house at the corner of Gates and Clermont avenues fell, precipitating three men who were at work upon it a distance of thirty feet upon a lot of bricks and stones, injuring all of them seriously. The injured men were JOHN LAMBERT, JOHN DUFF and JAMES BUCHANAN. The two last named were the most severely injured, and were taken to the City Hospital.

A WARNING TO BATHERS.—A boy named ROBT BROWN, diving into Gowanus Creek on Saturday last ran his head into the mud at the bottom so far that he was unable to extricate himself, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered, taken to the residence of his parents, No. 132 Sackett-street, where Coroner HORTON held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was 8 years old.

CITY PROPERTY SEIZED FOR DEBT.—On Saturday last, Deputy Sheriff MURPHY levied upon the most valuable portion of the furniture in the Mayor's Office and in the Common Council Chamber, and also upon the portraits of the Ex-Mayors which grace the walls of the Governor's Room, to satisfy two judgments obtained against the city by JAMES MAURICE and ANTOINETTE BROWN, amounting to about $3,500.

DIED OF HER INJURIES.—Miss BRIDGET GODFREY, who was burned two weeks ago by fluid, while attempting to kindle a fire with it, at No. 44 Main-street, died of her injuries on Saturday last. A child who was burned at the same time, died on the following day.

A HORRIBLE STORY.—The Valparaso (Ind.) *Republican*, of the 28th inst., tells the following story of an accident on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and if the story be true of the inhuman conduct, by the servants of that corporation, they ought at once to be discharged: "The freight train which killed Mr. BUTLER at this place, on Wednesday evening, ran over a drunken man, on the track, about 14 miles west of here, cutting off both legs—one above and the other below the knee. He was put off from the passenger train coming from Chicago, near Liverpool, where he belonged, being in a state of intoxication. He wandered along on the track, instead of going home, and laid down until he was run over, some two hours afterwards. The conductor left him at Liverpool, and next morning, when the freight train came out from Chicago, they found him still uncared for, lying on the floor, his wounds undressed, and while groaning with pain and begging for water, his wife lay upon the bed in a quiet sleep, and the men at the station progressing as if nothing had happened, and there was no misery to relieve. In one corner of the room they found the dog busily engaged with a piece of the limb remaining in the boot. The men on the freight train, after threatening the whole town of Liverpool with a lynching, came down here and sent two men to take care of the wounded man. They arrived in time on Thursday to see him die."—*Chicago Journal, July 29.*

Educational Intelligence.

NEW-YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This body will assemble at Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., to hold its Fourteenth Annual Meeting, under the presidency of OLIVER ARBY, of Buffalo. The meeting will be called to order at 11 A. M.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Second Annual Meeting of the National Teachers' Association will be held in Washington D. C., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., commencing a 9 A. M. Addresses will be made by the President ANDREW J RICKOFF of Ohio, ELBRIDGE SMITH of New-England, J. N. MCJILTON of Maryland, JAMES LOVE of Missouri, and J. J MORRIS of Alabama; also several essays and reports are expected from gentlemen representing different sections of the country. Measures have been taken to make this the largest, most interesting, and influential educational meeting that has ever been held in the country. In order to secure the fullest discussion of subjects presented for consideration, the Association will divide itself into sections after the manner of the "Scientific Association." Papers embracing the several departments of instruction, from the Primary-school to the College and University, including the introduction of agriculture, mechanics, physical training, domestic economy, and the newspapers, will be presented and discussed. The Local Committee at Washington, Prof. Z RICHARDS, Chairman, have made arrangements for the gratuitous entertainment of ladies who may attend, and for a reduction of fare at the public houses and on the principal lines of travel.

THE AMERICAN NORMAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Fifth Annual Convention of this Association, Prof. WM F. PHELPS, President, will assemble in the great hall of the State Normal School, at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., commencing at 11 A. M.

The Convention will be addressed by the Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and it is also expected that an address will be delivered by the Hon. HORACE MANN, President of Antioch College, Ohio.

Papers will be presented upon the following subjects of vital importance to the Normal Schools of this country.

I. *The proper sphere and work of the American Normal School*; by Prof. ALPHEUS CROSBY, Principal State Normal School, Salem, Mass.

II. *Model Schools, Schools of Practice, or Experimental Schools; their relation to the training of Teachers*; by C. E. HOVEY, Principal State Normal University, Bloomington, Ill.; also, by HERMANN KRUSI, late of the Home and Colonial Training School, London, Eng., now of the New-Jersey State Normal School, Trenton.

III. *On the Course of Study best suited to the objects of American Normal Schools*; by RICHARD EDWARDS, Principal City Normal School, St. Louis, Mo.

IV. *To what extent can the Art of Teaching be taught in our Normal Schools? What are the best methods of doing this?* by ALFRED HOLBROOK, Principal Southwestern State Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio; also by JOHN OGDEN, late Principal McNeeley Normal School, Hopedale, Ohio.

V. *The Teacher—his mission and methods of Instruction*; by J. W. BUCKLEY, Superintendent Public Schools, and Principal City Normal School Brooklyn, N. Y.

Representatives of the various Normal Schools are requested to bring with them a liberal supply of their Annual Reports and other documents relating to their schools, for distribution and exchange. The meeting will continue for two days.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

Price $3 a year; Two Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $11 25; Ten Copies to one address, $20.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

READE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

FARMER AND GARDENER,

A Department which has become highly popular.

Price, $2 a year; Three Copies to one address, $5; Five Copies to one address, $8; Ten Copies to one address $12; Twenty Copies to one address for $20. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS OF ALL OUR ISSUES—Cash invariably in advance. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

All letters to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

☞ The TIMES BUILDING is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By Albert H. Nicolay.—Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds. ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., near Wall-st.

100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.	$25 each
10 shares American Exchange Bank	$100 each
10 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Co	$50 each
5 shares Commerce Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
32 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
10 shares American Express Co	$100 each
5 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
50 London, New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Co	$100 each
200 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co	$20 each
40 shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co. (hypothe'd)	$25 each
20 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
42 shares New-York Mutual Life Insurance Scrip.	
20 shares Gerhard Fire Insurance Company	$100 each
20 shares Merchants Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company	$100 each
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co	$25 each
300 shares Great Western Scrip of 1858.	
75 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon Du Lac Railroad Co	$100 each
50 shares Security Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
100 shares Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Co	$50 each
30 shares Homestead Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
20 shares Artizans Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
60 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co	$100 each
23 shares Scranton Coal and Railroad Co	$100 each
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$1,000 Missouri State 6 ℘ cent Bonds.	
$2,000 Virginia State 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.	
$10,000 Minnesota State 7 ℘ cent. Bonds.	
$2,000 San Francisco Company 6 ℘ cent Bonds.	
$2,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 ℘ cent Bonds	
$3 000 Sacramento Valley 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$7 000 Babcock Company (Illinois) 8 ℘ cent. Bonds.	
$4 000 Racine and Mississippi 1st Mortgage 8 ℘ cent. Bonds.	
$5,000 Henry County 8 ℘ cent. Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 4. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

Murray Hill Lots for Sale.—The subscriber will sell 39 lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st and the southwest corner of 37th st.; 5 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 15 Beekman st.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!!—Union Port, Pelhamville, Wakefield, Mount Vernon, East, West and Central Mount Vernon, Fleetwood and all the property advertised by the Comptroller for non-payment of taxes, with the amount due on each lot can be seen at the office of WM. H. PRICE, Esq., No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th av., on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, where the same may be paid; also, a list of the Mount Vernon lots leased for village taxes July 16, 1859.

JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.

WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

One Dollar Only is Now Charged for a course of lessons on our Sewing Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
ARE capable of doing a greater variety of work.
ARE free from the faults of other machines.
ARE almost noiseless in their operations
ARE much better and therefore worth more.
ARE perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
ARE cheaper because they earn more money.
ARE just the Machine for every family
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

All Right! All Right!!
"All right, all right!" and is it so?
Am I "all right" from top to toe?
Look once again, just this once more,
And scan me well, friend, o'er and o'er;
Then if you can, my ears delight,
And loud proclaim, "all right!"

Now first my VEST—how looks that, pray?
Is't in the fashion?—freely say.
"I'll answer that in one brief minute
Prince Albert might with pride be in it."
You really think so? "Honor bright!"
Why, then, I'm sure that's right, "all right!"

Now for my COAT! "It makes me sigh
That I don't own it. Time may fly
His onward course for years, but no
Such coat will ever fit me so;
'Tis faultless peerless in my sight!"
Why, then, my coat is right, "all right!"

What of my PANTS? dost like the fit?
"With matchless grace, my friend, they sit.
I'm jealous while I gaze upon
The wondrous things thy tailor's done."
Wouldst like the same? "Aye just such others."
Then speed thee quickly to SMITH BROTHERS,
And when you meet your fair one bright,
She'll raptured cry, "You're right, all right!"

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Phrenological Examinations at Fowler & WELLS, No 308 Broadway, will teach young men in what pursuit they will be most successful and happy, and parents how to train their children to health, virtue and usefulness

DIED.

KATSELIDES.—In this City, on Saturday, July 30, CONSTANTINE KATSELIDES, aged 48 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Abraham P. Maybie, No. 218 Wooster-st., without further invitation.

BROWN.—In this City, on Saturday, July 30, after a lingering illness ABNCUT BROWN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Company H, of the Eighth Regiment, and Grove Lodge, No. 68, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 157 Laurens st., without further notice.

BEEKMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, July 30, at No. 157 Laurens st., HATTIE BEEKMAN, youngest daughter of Jacob W. and Kate A. Beekman, aged 9 months.

THORN.—In this City, on Sunday, July 30, at his residence, No 8 West 16th st., on Sunday, July 31, HERMAN THORN in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BIRDSALL.—In this City, on seventh day morning, July 30, very suddenly, WILLIAM BIRDSALL, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 197 Perry st., on third day, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

SANDS.—In this City, on Sunday, July 31, DAVID SANDS M. D., in the 47th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 6 East 17th st., on third day, Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cornwall N. Y., for interment where funeral service will be held at the meeting-house on fourth day (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

PURROY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 31, JOHN B. PURROY, aged 46 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 West 31st st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., or from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, without further invitation.

BOYCE.—In this City, on Friday night, July 29, WILLIAM BOYCE, in the 74th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John Kemp, No 55 Christopher st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, July 31, FRANK, son of Laban A. and Emily A. White, aged 8 years.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., of cholera infantum, ANNA, infant daughter of R. I. and Mary C. S. Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, from the residence of her parents, 17th st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn.

ROBINSON.—At Newburg, on Sunday, July 31, SARAH FRANCES wife of James A. Robinson, and daughter of John B. Kitching, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, at Bay Ridge, on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Cars from Fulton and Hamilton av. Ferries run to the gate.

DOUGLASS.—In Hoboken, on Saturday, July 29, at 4 P. M., Mrs. ISABEL, widow of the late Duncan Douglass, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of her sons, John and Alexander and of her son-in-law, Joseph C. Forbes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, corner of Bloomfield and 7th sts., Hoboken, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

SECOR.—At New-Rochelle, on first day morning, July 31, WILLETT SECOR, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on third day (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The New-Haven Railroad cars leave 27th st., New-York, at 12:45 P. M.; returning, leave New-Rochelle at 4:22 and 6:46 P.M.

COOLIDGE.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Sunday, July 31, HENRY COOLIDGE, of New-York, in the 44th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Ridgefield, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 2d inst.

MCCHESNEY.—At Mariners' Harbor, S. I., on Sunday, July 31, MARY, relict of the late Nathaniel McChesney, deceased, of New-York.

Her funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, James McChesney, No. 469 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family, also of her sons, Robt. D., John and James, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

AYMAR.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, July 29, GRACE LEILA, infant child of Samuel S. and Phebe A. Aymar, aged 3 months and 20 days.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 413, July 30, 1859.

20, 52, 33, 11, 6, 50, 47, 32, 36, 12, 8, 56.

Class No. 414, July 30, 1859.

31, 62, 64, 16, 18, 14, 58, 62, 57, 42, 77, 1, 9.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 411, July 30, 1859.

65, 25, 14, 35, 69, 47, 1, 55, 63, 26, 48, 38, 22, 72, 67.

Class No. 412, Extra, July 30, 1859.

3, 62, 29, 20, 64, 61, 52, 7, 23, 15, 43, 71.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

FARQUAR'S CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY.

Medicated with Peruvian bark, juniper, rhubarb, and other remedials. It is conscientiously recommended, being unadulterated juice of the grape,

FOR NERVOUS, WEAK, DYSPEPTIC INVALIDS, for disorders of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver urinary, organs, &c.

WEAK, DELICATE, YOUNG OR OLD FEMALES, are strengthened and invigorated by it.

Quart bottles, $1; six in a box, $5. Sold at No. 6 Astor House, No. 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, Hayes, Brooklyn, Dépôt No. 6 Varick-st.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all diseases incident to the process of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar st.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BEFORE (except on one day) been seen BY DAYLIGHT. GIGNOUX'S NIAGARA has *never before* been exhibited in any way. THE FORMER has never appeared so well, and THE LATTER is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

ICE, ICE, ICE.

15 cents per hundred pounds, or $2 50 per ton, at the depot of the Dutchess Ice Company, foot of North Moore-st., on and after Friday, July 22.

P. S.—All who have wagons will find this an economical way of getting ice.

LIFE DROPS, TRIED, TESTED AND proved by ten years' experience to be the only certain, safe and reliable medicine now before the public for CRAMPS, PAINS AND DIARRHŒA.

Prepared by TRALL & STOW, No. 43 Bowery, and sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
MEMOIRS OF VIDOCQ.
THE
PRINCIPAL AGENT OF THE FRENCH POLICE.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF,
And translated from the
ORIGINAL FRENCH, EXPRESSLY FOR THIS EDITION.
WITH ILLUSTRATIVE ENGRAVINGS,
FROM
ORIGINAL DESIGNS BY CRUIKSHANK.

It is published complete in one large duodecimo volume of near Six Hundred Pages, done up in two volumes, paper cover, price One Dollar; or handsomely bound in one volume, cloth, price $1 25.

As a piece of Autobiography, the present work has many singular characteristics, which stamp it at once as one of the most interesting and powerful narratives ever penned. Replete with astonishing incident and instructive moral, it affords for the lovers of romance all that the wildest taste could desire of hair-breadth escapes, imminent dangers, thrilling horrors and powerful description. For the amateurs of fun there are sketches as comic as humor can devise; and for the reflective reader, who, not content with the mere detail of events, searches into the motives and philosophizes on the wit or weakness, power or puerility of the human mind, herein will be found ample scope for his most meditative musings. To those who may assert their disbelief of the personal deeds and perils of Vidocq, we suggest this plain fact—none of them have ever been contradicted; and yet many of the persons whom he has handled with severity, and spoken of in no very measured terms, are still living, and would, doubtless, be too happy to refute the charges alleged, did not truth forbid denial. Of his wonderful and multiplied escapes and adventures, we are equally assured; as no man in his senses would give fictitious descriptions of what could be easily disproved, if false. It is the most wonderful book ever printed, and should be read by all.

☞ Copies of either edition of this work will be sent to any person to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, on any one remitting the price to the publishers, in a letter.

Published and for sale at the Bookselling and Publishing Establishment of

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

THE ONLY TRANSLATION AUTHORIZED BY THE AUTHOR AND PUBLISHED BY HIS CONSENT, AND PRONOUNCED BY THE ENGLISH PRESS AS MOST ADMIRABLE.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.
By
E. ABOUT
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH by H. C. COUPE.
(Suppressed in France.)
1 vol. 12mo. Cloth.

From the London Critic.

The translator has done his task as well as possible. He has entered heartily into his original, and the reader will soon understand why the writer desired to be beyond the reach of "the long arm of the Pope."

From the London Times.

One of the most pungent productions of the day.

From the London Daily News

Intolerably witty and mercilessly truthful.

From the Athenæum.

M. About descends into the darkness, and seizes upon the Vulture of this National Prometheus.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

A NEW STORY.

THE DOOM OF DEVILLE;
THE DOOM OF DEVILLE;
THE DOOM OF DEVILLE;
THE DOOM OF DEVILLE;
THE DOOM OF DEVILLE;
THE DOOM OF DEVILLE;
THE DOOM OF DEVILLE;
THE DOOM OF DEVILLE;
THE DOOM OF DEVILLE;
THE DOOM OF DEVILLE;
OR,
THE MAIDEN'S VOW,
THE MAIDEN'S VOW,
THE MAIDEN'S VOW,
THE MAIDEN'S VOW,
THE MAIDEN'S VOW,
THE MAIDEN'S VOW,
THE MAIDEN'S VOW,
THE MAIDEN'S VOW,
THE MAIDEN'S VOW,
THE MAIDEN'S VOW,
BY
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
READY AT ONE O'CLOCK TO-DAY, IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

Mr. BONNER has the pleasure of announcing that a NEW STORY, by CHARLES DICKENS, written expressly for the LEDGER, will be commenced in next week's issue. This is the first and only story ever written by that celebrated author for an American publication.

NEW-YORK MARBLE COMPANY,
FORTY-SECOND-STREET,
Between 5th and 6th avs., New-York,
(Opposite the Crystal Palace Grounds).
MANTELS, TABLE-TOPS,
COLUMNS, PEDESTALS, &c., &c., &c.,

Made of SLATE STONE, MARBLEIZED IN EXACT IMITATION OF THE CHOICEST IMPORTED MARBLES, VIZ.: EGYPTIAN, SIENNA, BROCATELLE, VERD ANTIQUE, RED ANTIQUE, JASPER, PORPHYRY, MOSAIC, PYRENEES, FRENCH SPAR, LISBON, CALIFORNIA, STATUARY, WHITE, ITALIAN and

EVERY OTHER VARIETY NOW IN USE.

Our assortment of PATTERNS is very extensive, comprising ELABORATELY-CARVED, HEAVY-MOULDED, PANELED and PLAIN MANTELS; also, every variety of

TABLE AND BUREAU TOPS.

Our beautiful Marbles have secured the unqualified commendation of all who have seen or used them.

They RESIST THE ACTION OF OILS AND ACIDS, which deface ordinary Marbles, and withstand a higher degree of heat. Reference is made to all parties having them in use.

MARBLEIZED SLATE STONE MANTELS have been used in Europe and highly approved for the last ninety years, while they have been used in this country more than ten years.

The UNRIVALED BEAUTY, INDESTRUCTIBILITY and AMAZING CHEAPNESS of these Marbles recommend their universal adoption. Our process of converting this Stone into Marble, is by fusing Mineral Colors with powerful heat, these colors (by the use of chemical agents) are absorbed by the stone, and become incorporated into the same.

These Marbles can be shipped to any part of the country, without liability to breakage. Losses on account of breakage will be guaranteed by the Company for 2½ per cent, on the cost of the articles, payable in advance.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and HOUSE-BUILDERS is respectfully invited.

H. DWIGHT, President.
JAMES R. BAME, Treasurer.
E. DEMING, Superintendent of Manufactory.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

FERGUSON BROTHERS,
NO. 351 BROADWAY,

Are offering to the trade, at reduced prices, a choice stock of Damasks, Delaines, Brocatelles, Gilt Cornices, Gilt and Buff Window Shades, Window Hollands, Reps, &c. Wholesale and Retail. Window Shades in Stock and Manufactured to order. No. 351 BROADWAY.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR,
HONEY, AND OTHER SOAPS;

A large and full assortment just received, and for sale by

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

In Summer when the sun is low,
Come forth in swarms the insect foe,
And for our blood, they bore, you know,
And suck it in most rapidly.

But bugs, roaches, 'skeeters—black or white—
In death's embrace are stiffened quite,
If Lyon's Powders chance to light
In their obscure vicinity.

LYON'S POWDER IS HARMLESS TO mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs &c. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.

Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes 50 cents and $1. Beware of Imitators and Impostors.

BARNES & PARK,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BLINDNESS.

This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 527 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 723 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, General Agents.

And all Druggists.

REPLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice at a moderate price, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32

The great value of the GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES, including their splendid remedy, *Marshall's Uterine Catholicon*, is guaranteed by testimonials from the most distinguished men in the country, whose names and the evidence of genuine character, are at the service of any person interested. Among them are testimonials of the GOVERNORS OF TWO STATES. The Chairman of the BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW-YORK. One of the Surgeons-in Chief of BELLEVUE HOSPITAL. Many clergymen, including the Rev N. Bangs, D. D., THE HEAD OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. THE STATE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER of the State of Massachusetts. THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER to Great Britain. The proprietor of BARNUM'S MUSEUM. And many other public men, together with editorial notices from the leading journals in the country.

To Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, President and Professor of Surgery.
To Dr. G. S. BEDFORD, Professor of Diseases of Women, New-York University.
To Dr. WILLARD PARKER, President of Academy of Medicine.
To Dr. J. MARION SIMMS, Head of Women's Hospital, New-York.
To Dr. JOHN C. CHEESEMAN, Professor of Diseases of Women, New York:

GENTLEMEN: Your position in the medical profession is very high. You claim for yourselves great medical and surgical abilities, and profess to teach others how to cure disease. *Can you do it yourselves?*

The consulting physicians of the Graefenberg Company make no professions of *position*. They merely claim to cure disease, and are willing to rest their case upon the testimony of those they have cured, and not upon any position or honors awarded by a self-constituted medical board. From each of you, gentlemen, patients have come to the consulting rooms of THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY. In some instances, you have exhausted *your* skill, and given them up as incurable. In other instances you have nearly killed them, and made their cure very slow and difficult, by injudicious surgical operations. Yet, *under the beneficent and judicious operation of the Graefenberg treatment, ALL of these sufferers are in a fair way to be cured MOST of them are cured already.* Is it honest in you to claim superior medical skill after these facts? You call the physicians of the Graefenberg Company quacks, because they advertise in the newspapers. What is a quack? If it is a man who cures diseases when you cannot, and especially when he is a regularly licensed physician, we are willing to have the title. So long as you will turn your patients over to us while there is yet energy enough in the constitution to enable us to cure them, we do not care what you call us.

From the New York Tribune.

The GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women the remedies are gentle, judicious and surely effective.

From the New-York News.

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. BRIDGE) should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

From the New-York Daily Times.

The GRAEFENBERG COMPANY have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the City, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician, of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

☞ *Office and salesrooms No.* 32 *Park-row, New-York.*

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera, and all the bowel complaints yield immediately to the GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP. *Price* 50 *cents per bottle.*

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON

is a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by Express.

☞ CAUTION. ☜

AN ARTICLE, WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED, NEARLY RESEMBLING THIS IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS BEEN PUT IN CIRCULATION.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,

Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenberg Company, NO. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

Invalids throughout the country may address Doctor BRIDGE concerning their health with perfect confidence.

☞ *If medicines are not ordered and an extended opinion is required, the letter must contain one dollar to insure reply.*

PERSONAL CONSULTATIONS *may be held with Dr. Bridge, at the consulting rooms of the Institution*, No. 32 PARK-ROW. OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1 AND 3 TO 4.

☞ *Those suffering from any acute or chronic complaint, and ladies who are troubled with any of the complaints incidental to their sex, or those who are troubled with any malignant disease, or suffering from the effects of previous improper treatment, are invited to call at the Consulting Rooms of* THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NO. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW YORK.

☞ All of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are prepared by a skillful Physician, and may be relied upon in all cases for which they are recommended. They consist of eleven medicines, from which one may be selected adapted to the case.

The Graefenberg Manual of Health has been revised and improved, and elegantly illustrated with beautifully colored Engravings of the human system. Sent by mail to any part of the country on receipt of 25 *cents. It is a complete guide to all diseases and their cure.*

Address letters and orders to
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenberg Company, No. 32 Park row, New-York.

ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.

These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.

Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.—Dr. DODS has opened a suite of elegant rooms at Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, for the examination and treatment of patients, and where his IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS, for the cure of incipient consumption, weak lungs, weak stomach and general debility, may be had. The bitters are put up in quart bottles, with the name of Dr. J. BOVEE DODS' Imperial Wine Bitters blown in the glass, with directions for use. Price $1 50 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. The Doctor can be consulted daily from 12 to 6.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
THE BEST IN USE.
THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT.
THE MOST PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
ALWAYS EFFICIENT.
LIST OF MEDICINES.

No. 1. FEVER PILLS—For Fever Congestion and Inflammation of all kinds.
No. 2. WORM PILLS—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3. BABY'S PILLS—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness.
No. 4. DIARRHŒA PILLS—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.
No. 5. DYSENTERY PILLS—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery and Bloody Flux.
No. 6. CHOLERA PILLS—For Cholera, Cholera-Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting.
No. 7. COUGH PILLS—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat
No. 8. TOOTHACHE PILLS—For Toothache, Faceache and Neuralgia.
No. 9. HEADACHE PILLS—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10. DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation and Liver Complaint.
No. 11. FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES—Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12. FEMALE PILLS—For all Female Complaints.
No. 13. CROUP PILLS—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14. SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples in the Face.
No. 15. RHEUMATIC PILLS—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.

A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, old mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials, complete, in Morocco and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 boxes and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of two ounce vials, for planters and physicians	$15

These Medicines, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

And sold by respectable dealers.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

Henry A. Chittenden vs. Louis Davis.—Defendant, who is a resident of St. Louis, bought a quantity of dry goods from Chittenden, Coe & Co., in September, 1857, to the amount of about $820, of which part is still due. The plaintiff makes affidavit that the defendant represented himself to be worth $8,000, and well able to pay his debts, which representations are alleged to be false.

The defendant was arrested and has been imprisoned two weeks. He now moves for a discharge upon his own affidavit that he was worth $8,000, but lost nearly all he had by robbery.

An affidavit of one Solomon Meyer, of St. Louis, was read in opposition, that the defendant was never worth $8,000. Decision reserved.

A PROTESTANT CHILD ALLEGED TO BE ABDUCTED BY A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

The People at the Relation of Ann Haggerty vs. The Rev. Jeremiah W. Cummings.—A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted in this case, some days since, for the defendant to produce the body of Francis O. F. D. Haggerty, aged about fifteen years, who, the relator alleges, was fraudulently taken from her custody on the first of April, 1859, by some persons unknown, and that she was unable to obtain any trace of him until the 22d instant, when she learned that he was unlawfully detained by the defendant, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-eighth-street; that the relator is by profession a Protestant, and desires the care and religious instruction of her own child.

Mr. W. Schaffer appeared for the mother, and as no return was made to the writ by the defendant, he said that Mr. Cummings was trifling with the Court, and he thought that it was a duty to his client to move for an attachment for contempt of Court.

A person who had seen Dr. Cummings this morning here informed the Judge that the defendant was subject to attacks of rheumatism, and was not able to come to Court this morning.

Mr. John E. Develin said he was not engaged in the matter, but he would call on Dr. Cummings, and undertake to promise that a proper return should be made to the writ.

The matter was then laid over until Wednesday next.

THE BRIDGE AT MACOMB'S DAM.

In the matter of the petition of Lewis G. Morris and others.—This is a proceeding under a recent act of the Legislature, to procure the erection of a free bridge over the Harlem River, at Macomb's Dam. Commissioners were appointed in December last to appraise the value of the property which would be taken in the erection of the bridge, and they made their report that it was worth, including the river privileges, $17,500. Some opposition was made to the report, but it was confirmed, on motion, by order of the Court, on Saturday morning.

THE PERILS OF NEW-YORK CITY—AN ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

The People on the relation of —— Hinch vs. Alexander Hoag.—Lucy Hinch, a young lady of respectable and worthy character, but in moderate circumstances and out of employment, was attracted by an advertisement contained about a month since in the *Sun*, for "Young Ladies of Attractive Appearance to attend in a Confectionary Store." She was at the time living with her mother in the upper part of the City. She went, with her mother's consent, for the purpose of applying for the situation to Alexander Hoag, who had inserted the advertisement. On her return home she informed her mother, the relator, that she had obtained the situation and was to commence her duties at once. She took a part of her clothes and went away, promising to return for the remainder soon. She has never returned since.

The mother at length became alarmed and went to the place of the respondent Hoag, but could get no information as to her daughter's whereabouts. She then obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* requiring Mr. Hoag to produce the body of her daughter. She alleges that he keeps a house of ill-fame, and she fears that her daughter has been enticed into prostitution.

The return was made to the writ of *habeas corpus*, Saturday morning. The respondent alleges that Miss Hinch came to board at his house two weeks ago; that she had stayed but a short time, and then left the premises, and that he has no knowledge of her whereabouts. The return was traversed as being untrue in point of fact, and the matter was adjourned over until Tuesday next for further investigation.

ORDERS.

John Storer et al. vs. James H. Suydam.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, without costs, on filing stipulation.

Enos S. Conkling vs. William Tilden.—Order settled.

George G. Mecklem et al. vs. Charles W. Daniels.—Motion granted, defendant to pay $10 costs and disbursements of entering judgment. Judgment to stand as security.

D. D. Forte vs. New York Silk Manufacturing Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to plaintiff's right to move for leave to discontinue.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Hiram A. Briggs vs. Peter G. Bergen.—Motion to stay proceedings denied, unless defendant deposits with the Clerk the amount of the judgment and costs; such deposit to be made in five days from the date hereof.

Cases of Conspiracy.

LAND CONSPIRACY IN SALEM, MASS.—The Boston *Herald*, July 28, says: "There was an examination in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, which extended until evening, of Messrs. GEORGE W. BURBANK, tailor, and JAMES J. MUHLIG, broker, of Salem, on the complaint, which we mentioned last week, charging them with conspiring and agreeing to defraud and cheat the firm of FREDERICK A. WHITWELL, LUCIUS B. MARSH and WM TALBOT, of Boston, out of $1,900, by representing that they owned 15,603 square feet of land in Salem, and that it was worth 25 cents per foot. BURBANK turned State's evidence, and went on the stand and testified that he was tempted by MUHLIG last February. The latter said that he could visit Boston and make a good thing of it; could get some goods and a start in the world by representing that the land was worth 25 cents per foot. He consented and succeeded in effecting a bargain with Messrs. WHITWELL & Co., although Mr. MARSH, of that firm, testified that he couldn't tell whether the goods which BURBANK received for the land were sold or consigned, but his firm were to receive the proceeds as sold. A number of gentlemen, residents of Salem, were called to testify relative to the value of the alleged land, and some estimated it as high as 17 cents per foot, while others placed it as low as 12 cents per foot. Mr. MUHLIG of course had no opportunity to be heard except through his counsel, but his reputation stands high in Salem as an honest man, and his friends are confident that he will come out of the case uninjured. Some misunderstanding has arisen between BURBANK and MUHLIG, and the charge of conspiracy between them was brought by the firm who paid more for the land than it is really worth at the present time."

CONSPIRACY TO TEAR DOWN THE DAM OF A MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In the Police Court at Manchester, N. H., on [illegible], July [illegible], as we learn from the *Mirror*, Joseph Mitchell, [illegible] Goodale, Edwin E. Goodale, Joseph Mitchell, Jr., James Worster, Jr., *alias* James N. Worcester, John Harvey and John Lury, all of Hooksett, were arraigned on a complaint for conspiracy to tear down the dam across the Merrimac River at Amoskeag Falls, with intent to extort money from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. Several ineffectual attempts were made to have the complaint quashed. HARVEY was absent from illness, and JAMES N. WORSTER refused to plead, because his given name was not rightly called. The others plead not guilty. The examination is not concluded.

THE POSTAL REVENUE.—The statement of the revenues of the Post Office Department, published yesterday, showed a net revenue accruing to the office in the quarter ending March 31st, 1859, of $1,132,249 27. It must, however, be borne in mind that on or about the 1st of April large amounts of indebtedness previously incurred for mail transportation, &c., were paid, so that in a short time thereafter there was a deficit in the funds of the Department rather than a balance in its favor.—*Constitution.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON GREYS, EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. F.—H COMPANY—SPECIAL ORDER.—The members of this Company are hereby ordered to meet at their armory (Mercer House) THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, in citizen's dress, viz: Dark clothes, black hat and white gloves, with the usual badge of mourning crape on the left arm, to attend the funeral of our late aged and esteemed member, ARNOUT BROWN. The members of the regiment are respectfully invited to join us upon this occasion. By order.
SAMUEL GREGORY Captain.
WILLIAM G. HALSEY, Orderly.

WASHINGTON GREYS, EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. I.—The commandant of this Regiment having been informed of the death of our late brother soldier ARNOUT BROWN, a member of H Company, and for over forty-four years doing active duty in the first division, requests that in consideration of his many years of service, and as a mark of respect to the memory of one who as a soldier, was always prompt and efficient in the performance of his duty, that the officers of this Regiment in citizens dress will attend the funeral of deceased from his late residence, No. 157 Laurens-st., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. By order.
C. J. BLAUVELT, Adjutant. GEO. LYONS, Colonel.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association No. 3 are hereby notified that the mortgage on the property in Wakefield has expired, and that unless immediate steps are taken to have it paid, the mortgage will be foreclosed and the property sold. A meeting will be held in Military Hall, in the Bowery, at the head of Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock, to take action in the matter.
JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A Monthly Meeting of the Corps will be held at the head-quarters, No. 62 Lispenard-street, on MONDAY EVENING, August 1st, 1859, at 7½ o'clock P.M. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of ABRM. COLEMAN, Sec.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
A. W. JONES, Colonel.

THE BROOKLYN TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold its regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the house of the President in Boerum-st., second house from Atlantic-st.
SAML. E. BELCHER, President.
G. C. OVERACRE, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the new repository in the Cooper Building, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av., in Room No. 24, on MONDAY, Aug. 1, at noon. Subject—*The Best Manner of Preparing Ground Seed, &c., for Winter Grain.* Admission always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New York will hold its annual session for the election of officers and other business, on MONDAY, 1st August, in the room O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre-sts., at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH DAMASKS,
GERMAN DAMASKS,
For sale by the case or piece,
by
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
Wholesale Upholsterers,
291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. 291

LACE CURTAINS
For sale by the importers,
291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291.
BROADWAY, New-York.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Aug. 1, a large lot of
PARIS EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SETS,
From $1 50 to $5 per set,
Formerly sold $3 to $10.
Also,
FRENCH WORKED DOUBLE BANDS,
25c. per band and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Aug. 1, an invoice of handsome two Flounced
RICH ROBES, BROCHE FLOUNCES.
Also,
An invoice of LIGHT COLORS,
Exceedingly Handsome,
Suitable for Evening.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GRENADINE ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday,
Aug. 1, an invoice of beautiful
Grenadine Robes,
Double Skirts and Two Flounces,
Plain and Chintz colors,
the latest Paris production.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT BARGAINS.
Will be offered on Monday, Aug. 1, in
BAREGE, ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 Broadway, begs to inform purchasers of Mourning Goods, that, in consequence of the great increase of business, he is obliged to make extensive alterations for the Fall Trade, which compels him to sell the balance of his choice and well-selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods at a tremendous sacrifice

6,000 yards English Bareges at..........12½ cents.
8,000 yards French Muslins at..........12½ cents.
5,000 yards French Brilliants, yard wide, at..12½ cents.
10,000 yards Best English Calicoes at..........10 cents.
8,460 yards Fine Challies, in Black and Second Mourning at..........12½ cents.
12,000 yards desirable Traveling Dress Goods at..........12½ cents.
6,000 yards Lupin's Bombazines at..........75 cents.
3,000 yards French Ginghams, very fine, at..12½ cents.
4,000 yards Spanish Bareges, 1¾ and 2 yards wide at a great sacrifice.
2,000 Barege Robes at half price.
150 Grenadine Robes, double skirts, as much below cost.
500 Grenadines and other Summer Shawls at a great loss.
5,000 yards Pine apple Crapes, a new material, at an immense loss.

Also, Bonnets, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c., &c.
Observe!
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts, 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50 and 17 spring $2; dealers supplied with 9 spring at $8, 12 at $11, and 14 spring at $14 per dozen. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFBAUER, NOS. 4 and 6 Warren st., sole Agents in America for the sale of Giron Frère's celebrated "G F" brand VELVET RIBBONS. N. B.—A new scale of prices for August.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ITALY AND FRANCE
IN THE XVITH CENTURY;
OR,
ETTORE FIERAMOSCA AT BARLETTA.
AN HISTORICAL NOVEL.
By MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO.

The author of this novel is well known as one of the most eminent statesmen in Italy; and from his present position, no less than the striking parallel between the situation of affairs now and three centuries ago, it is believed that this brilliant picture will not be without its practical value.

As a story, it is one of intense interest. The "Challenge of Barletta" may fairly vie with Scott's famous description in "Ivanhoe" of the tournament at Ashby. The characters are mostly well known to history. Among them, Cæsar Borgia, the infamous son of Alexander VI., is powerfully drawn.

As a mirror of the Italian character, and as an aid in understanding the secret springs of Italian history, the work is full of value.

The attention of booksellers and of the reading public is respectfully invited.

In one vol. 12mo, 360 pp. Price $1.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.

NOW READY:
A new edition of that valuable and beautiful work,
MILCH COWS
AND
DAIRY FARMING.
By CHARLES L. FLINT,
Sec'y of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.
Fully and beautifully illustrated with 130 engravings.
12mo, 416 pp. Price $1 25.

From the New-York Tribune.

The most valuable work for universal use among farmers that has ever been published in this country. There is scarcely anything worth knowing about how to select a cow, how to treat her, and how to make butter and cheese, that cannot be found in this volume.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR
SEPTEMBER.
OUT THIS MORNING.
Price, 10 Cents.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

READY, TO-DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY FOR AUG. 13.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Publisher's Agents,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.
This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

SOUTHERN MEN
Will please call and examine the new anti-friction
COTTON-PRESS.
Both for packing and compressing. Also,
TOBACCO, CHEESE, AND CIDER PRESSES.
All of which are constructed under one patent, issued June 21, 1859, and may be seen by calling on A. H. EMERY, the inventor and patentee, who will remain at his rooms at the Astor House a few days for the purpose of selling to parties desiring an interest therein. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

MINERAL OILS.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCIPE and German cigars!!! of all styles and brands, for sale low. Also tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES SWEETSER, Manufacturer, No. 68 Maiden-lane, New-York.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, making bread, biscuit, &c., and a first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Also, a young girl a situation as chambermaid waiting or nurse and seamstress. Both would do general housework, separately. Best references; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—IN ONE FAMILY—SITUATIONS BY a first class German cook and English chambermaid, Protestants. The cook understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, pastry, jellies &c.; will also assist in the washing. The chambermaid is clean, tidy, and kind to children; can sew; is also a good waitress. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, pies, and biscuit; also, a very neat and obliging girl, who is an excellent waiter and chambermaid, or nurse and plain sewer; has lived in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as seamstress; understands all kinds of children's dresses; would take care of a baby and do its washing and make herself generally useful; has no objection to country or city; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 East 21st st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; understands baking, pastry, meats and poultry; assists with the washing and ironing; wages $8 or $9. Also a girl of 15 to mind a baby, wait on a lady, and assist with light chamberwork; wages $3. Call No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 East 11th-st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; has city reference. Inquire at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY UPRIGHT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as excellent plain cook and baker, or would go as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins in the best style; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, fine washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid; best of references. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a wet nurse; baby one month old. Call at No. 89 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a respectable family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 36 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR ONE SUPERIOR cook and waitress, one Scotch girl to do general housework, and one neat, respectable German girl for chamber work, sewing, &c. Places provided for all respectable girls wanting employment. City and country free. Employers will find respectable girls, men and boys, at all times, for most kinds of work, at No. 207 Hudson-st. Situations for colored girls. Call early.
C. WATSON.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English German Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN SEARCH OF GOOD German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, in every capacity can always find them by applying at The Original Broadway Institute, No. 424 Broadway, next door to the Broadway Post-office. This establishment is conducted on business principles by MORRIS CONNERT. N. B.—Coachman, farmers and gardeners always on hand.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 338 11th st., corner of 6th av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability; is desirous to make some permanent arrangement with some house in a wholesale dry goods or grocery business; the applicant is a thorough business and energetic man and can produce the highest recommendations as to honesty, capability, &c. Any one wanting such a person that they can place the most implicit confidence in, and one that would study the interest of their employer, will address A. MORTON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability who has had long experience and is perfectly familiar with the wholesale dry goods and grocery business; wishes to make an arrangement with some house where he can make himself very useful and give entire satisfaction to his employers. The references as to character, ability, &c., are all A No. 1, and a line addressed to HOLMES, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation as coachman and groom. He understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses. Age 22. He has driven both private and public, in town and country, for the past 10 years. He is a first-class groom and a good driver, and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give first-class reference. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 135 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH SEVENteen years of age, in a lawyer's office, or at any respectable occupation which offers him the opportunity to earn a living and make some progress. Will endeavor to render himself as useful to his employer as possible. Can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to good character and steadiness. Address W. W. S., care of T. Page, Rahway, N. J., directing him where to call.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A PERSON OF FIRST-rate standing in mercantile business, and A No. 1, would like to make some arrangement with some dry goods house to become their traveling agent, and can produce the very best of references that are entirely satisfactory. Any one desirous to employ a person that is invaluable will address THOMAS JONES, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, gardener or groom; understands his business very well; good reference; no objections to the country. Also a situation by a young man, as coachman and gardener, milk cows and farming generally; both are willing and able to work; wages not so much an objection as a home. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or gardener, or would take the charge of a small farm; the woman as cook, washer, and ironer, is a good baker; can give good reference as to character, sobriety, and industry; both are fully competent to fill their situations. Address J. D., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS SIX years' experience as book keeper and general manager of wholesale and commission business, and who has a wide State and Western acquaintance, wishes a permanent situation. Can give the best City and country references as to integrity and ability. Address S. L. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; best of reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call or address No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well, is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer, is willing to work and make himself useful to his employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; he can give excellent testimonials of character and competency from his last situation, which he held thirteen years. Address C. C., care of Mr. JOHN BOYCE, No. 74 Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a situation, by a lad 16 years of age; salary no object, as he is desirous of learning the business; references of the most satisfactory character. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS WANT PLACES—ONE 16, the other 14; can write a good hand, and can be well recommended. A Lawyer's office preferred. Pay no object. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

TO IMPORTERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A young man aged 28 years, married, and a Protestant, wishes a situation as porter or shipping clerk, or any place where a thorough knowledge of shipping would be required; is used to hard work, and would make himself generally useful in such a situation; has excellent references. Address, through Boyd's City Post, HENRY WARD, No 513 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

HEAD PACKER WANTED.
A man thoroughly acquainted with packing dry goods, and who is competent to take charge of a packing-room, will be liberally treated with by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.
WANTED—THREE FOREMEN TRACKLAYERS, and one blacksmith. None need apply unless they can bring recommendations from previous employers. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall st.

TO SALESMEN.—A WHOLESALE FANCY goods and Yankee notion house will make liberal arrangements with two or three salesmen who can control trade of their customers in this line. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the cloth department of a large jobbing house; with a man of the right stamp a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 1,444 Post office, with name and references.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN. WITH $25 to $100 to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $700 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SEVERAL FIRST-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, and a number of girls to do general housework, and servants in all capacities, to fill situations now open at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also wanted, a plain gardener, a young man as waiter, and a boy for a doctor's office, and two hall boys for a hotel.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

BOY WANTED—ONE RESIDING WITH HIS parents and who is acquainted with the City. Apply at No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A BOY IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE, about 15 years old. Apply at No. 30 Pine-st., room No. 11 up stairs.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO THE CARPENter's trade; one who has been at the trade preferred. Must come well recommended. Apply at 12 East 19th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS, by a lady from England, of great experience in addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French, grammatically and conversationally Italian, Music and Singing. The South preferred. The highest references offered. Address Z. Z., Station F., Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will commence his cheap August Term this day and evening to prepare gentlemen or boys practically for fall business. Four $10 seats vacant, private rooms $15. All stiffness and trembling removed. Call and see specimens of improvement.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK KEEPing, Arithmetic, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn, open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Ladies' Private Writing Class, $2—16 lessons. Boys, during vacation, $3 per month (26 lessons). From Gov. S. W. KING: "Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New York City, on the 12th of Sept next.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF Chemistry would like a situation as teacher and lecturer on the Natural Sciences in an educational institution, or as superintendent in a manufacturing or wholesale druggist establishment. He has been engaged in delivering public lectures, and has been connected for many years with the superintendence of schools in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts. Satisfactory reference furnished. Address Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as teacher of the common and higher English branches and Latin, in a seminary in the City or country. Has no objection to going South. Has taught with success both West and East during the past five years, and can bring the best of testimonials. Up to August 3, a personal interview in New York City can be had, and yet after that time all communications will still be noticed. Address, with full particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, EDUCATED IN FRANCE, having many years of experience in teaching French, German and music (instrumental) in families and schools both in Europe and America, desires to meet with a family who would consider instruction in the above-named branches an equivalent for board. She would also accept a situation as teacher in a first-class seminary in the country. South preferred. Liberal salary expected. The highest references given and required. Address Y. Z., Union square Post office.

MUSIC TEACHERS WANTED (LADIES and gentlemen) for schools in the South, at salaries of $500 to $1,000 and board. Also, teachers of French and German, a principal, teacher of English and a music teacher; all must be Baptists, for a school in Alabama. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New York. References—Wm. Hall & Son, Mason Brothers.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN, WHO is an experienced and successful teacher, and having children of his own to educate, desires an eligible position in some literary institution, or, he will open a first class school in a favorable location. Address A. M., Box No. 148 *Times* office, for one week. Best of reference given and required.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WITH HIGH TEStimonials and some experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family to teach the English branches, French and music. Apply to F. J. HOSFORD, Esq., No. 57 William-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
South Orange, N. J., near railroad depôt, only one hour from New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10, and 6:40 P. M.
CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully situated near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, within one hour's ride from the City. House large and airy, near the river, with plenty of shade trees, garden, &c. Terms $6 per week; children or nurse half price. For particulars, address S. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECond story, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house first-class; has all the modern improvements. Inquire at No 59 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a delightful location, would let one or two rooms with partial board. Terms, $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No 207 Clinton-st., opposite Christ Church.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—FINE AIRY SUITES of rooms on the first and second floors, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., corner of Broadway, opposite Madison Park and Worth monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. A fine healthy location for Southern families. Reference required.

A YOUNG GRADUATE, NOW A LAW Student, desires permanent Board in a first-class private family. Room, Breakfast and Dinner, at $6 a week. A front room not desirable. Must be above 8th and below 17th st. The best references given. Address, BETHLEHEM, Box, No. 3721 P. O.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 662 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars furnished on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 129 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property, consisting of 56 lots of ground, is situated in the XVIth Ward, on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., and between 10th and 11th avs. Four avenue lots on 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts., and 32 lots, or the entire half block, on the south side of 28th st., between 10th and 11th avs., except the avenue lots and nine street lots east of the avenue lots, on 27th-st.; also, one street lot on 27th-st., near 9th av., between 8th and 9th avs. These lots are subject to existing leases, which have about ten years to run. They will be sold at a fair price, and on the most liberal terms. For further information inquire of D. FIELD, Jr., or JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BUILDING LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE.—7 on west side 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.; 7 on south side 125th-st., and 15 on 124th st. and adjoining the 4th-av. lots, and near Mount Morris square; 3 lots east side 3d-av., adjoining the southeast corner of 128th st., with large dwelling house, and 13 lots on 128th-st., south side, next to 3d av. lots.

These lots are on the grade ready for immediate improvement, and believed to be the most desirable of any in Harlem. Terms easy. Apply to
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW HOUSES ON 2D av., four stories; are rented for $800 each. Also, two in 32d st., three story and basement, first class. Also, four corner houses, rent $2,000 to $1,000. To be sold cheap. Terms easy. All the houses new. Apply to WM. FETRETCH, No. 137½ East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE STORY brick house No. 11 Monroe place, Brooklyn: house 25x55, with all modern improvements. Lot 25x100. Apply to B. B. Blydenburgh, No. 84 Pierrepont-st., or to J. H. Brower & Co., No. 45 South-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL farm a pleasant City residence, situated in New-Haven, Conn. Price $3,500; mortgage $1,000. For particulars, address C. W. VAN DOREN, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire at No. 19 Platt-st., up-stairs.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL, THREE-STORY, BRICK house, in complete order, having just been painted and overhauled throughout, has the gas and fixtures all through, also the Ridgewood water; situated in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn. For further particulars inquire at No. 479 Pacific-st., next door to the premises, or of THOS. H. BROWN, No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Two first class houses, with all the modern improvements, heaters, water, range, gas &c.; situate one No. 203 East 19th-st., New-York, the other Bedford-av., near Morton st., Brooklyn, Eastern District. Apply to C. Y. WEMPLE, No. 31 Nassau st. (Manhattan Life Insurance Company.)

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshop for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich st., entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 55 Lexington av., and furniture for sale on account of death in the family; rent low. Inquire of BEEKMAN, No. 57 Bowery, or upon the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 16 Walker-st.; house newly fitted up, with a good show window; in a good location for business. Rent low. Inquire on the premises, of M. DORAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, that splendid country seat in the village of Rockland, on the west side of the Hudson River, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, containing nearly four acres of land with a splendid grove of locust, chestnut, hickory, oak and various kinds of fruits, and excellent well of the purest mountain water. On it is a large house, just finished in good style, all by days' work, containing fourteen rooms, walls hard finished, with double verandah; standing high, overlooking the whole village, the Hudson River, and surrounding country for many miles. Any gentleman in want of a healthy and quiet home, amid the beautiful Palisades, will do well to call and see it before purchasing elsewhere, as such valuable locations are seldom offered for sale. Price $8,000. Can be reached twelve times by North Jersey and Hudson River railroads and steamboats. Inquire at the office of G. T. DICKINSON, corner Barclay and West sts., New York, or at the store of W. VAN SCRIVER, near the premises.
ALBERT W. PAGE.

FOR SALE—SIXTY ACRES OF LAND IN THE village of Oyster Bay, Long Island, belonging to the estate of James Albertson, deceased. This village possesses advantages that render it a very desirable Summer residence; its entire freedom from febrile and miasmatic diseases, the picturesque scenery, salt-water bathing, and facility of access from New-York, have within a few years induced many gentlemen to purchase country seats. The place now offered is within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and three and a half miles of the railroad; the soil fertile and in a good state of cultivation and it embraces (very near the centre) a building site of great beauty, on the edge of a fine grove commanding a view of the harbor. Post office, stores, and four churches within an eighth of a mile. Apply to WEEKS & DE FOREST, or WEEKS & CO., No. 58 Wall-street, New-York, or to the subscribers at Oyster Bay.
JAS. C. TOWNSEND, ARNOLD FLEET, } Executors.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE or exchange for City or town property, or merchandize would be taken in part payment, situated only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, of about forty acres of land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, stable, barn, hennery, and ice-house (filled) are all new and well arranged. Also, the stock, horses, oxen, cows, &c., &c.; carriages, wagons, and all necessary implements; location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars, inquire at the auction-rooms, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE—About 16 acres of land at Nyack, a portion of which is covered with noble forest trees and the views from the property are unsurpassed for extent and beauty; easy of access from the City by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steamboat. Apply to SYLVESTER GESNER, Nyack, or at the drug store corner of Bowery and 4th st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground, (the residence of the late John R. Peters,) desirably located, near the Springs and hotels; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. DURKEE, opposite United States Hotel, Saratoga, or to GEO. C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d-st., New York.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25,000. Terms will be made easy.

Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New York.

HOMESTEAD FARM FOR SALE—33 ACRES of land all tillable and in high cultivation; 6 acres apple-orchard, high land, well watered by spring (never failing); 14 miles from New-York City, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, ¼ mile from depôt, cars 6 times daily. The house is 1½ story, kitchen &c., large and roomy; barn, crib, shed, wagon-house, shop, &c., all in good order. Will be sold for $6,500, $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. A good opportunity to have an eligible farm for little money and easy terms. Address T. C. CHANDLER, box No. 144, Newark, N. J.

STANFORD, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—A farm of about 50 acres, in the highest state of cultivation; new house and new out buildings of every description; every variety of fruit, grapes, &c., will be sold cheap if applied for soon, or will exchange for Brooklyn or New York property, or an improved Western farm. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Orange County, consisting of 130 acres, in a good state of cultivation, 44 miles from New-York by New-York and Erie Railroad; also, the premium farm of Litchfield County, Conn. Apply to WM. FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THEIR CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin st., New York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a New and really Important Work, on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 863 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS MILLER, No. 433 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

$500 REWARD.
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.
It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jennison, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 3, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 227 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS never-failing remedy is a sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, debility, mental or physical, and all diseases of a nervous tendency. For sale by druggists generally, and of the proprietor, No. 111 4th-av. $1 per bottle.
JAMES T. STRATTON, M. D.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION!—The genuine must be bought of us direct; we have no agents in this City and in Brooklyn it can only be had of Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, JR.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN.
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
New-York, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—AT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of Ontonagon County, Mich., held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engines attached, viz: one hoisting engine, and one stamping engine with twelve heads, and room sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw-mill in the same building. This Company owns 480 acres and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men.
For further information inquire of the subscriber.
Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY, the 15th of August next.
JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1859, No 54 William st., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST August next, on the Seven per Cent Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 15, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.
THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited.
GEO. M. HOLLENBACK, Treasurer.
W. G. STERLING, Assistant Treasurer.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

RUTGERS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham square, cor Mott st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. till the 2d proximo. By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1859.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of four per Cent. (4) on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 10th of August prox. The interest on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall st., NEW YORK, July 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE COR. 26TH ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW YORK July 26, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents. will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 3d-av. cor 9th st., New York, July 29, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to Aug. 1. By order.
W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 21, 1859.
INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall st., New York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, No 69 Wall st. NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New York, July 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York—New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The semi annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Aug 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New York July 26 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; Also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 170 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 26.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET. Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 64 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY—A Dividend of Four Per Cent. has been declared payable this day, (Monday,) at the office of the Company No. 12 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The Transfer Books will be closed until to morrow, 2d inst.—Dated Aug. 1, 1859.
C. W. BETTS, Secretary pro tem.

$35,000 TO LOAN AT 6 1-2 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage on first class store property, for a term of years only. Estate funds can divide the sum. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 83 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.
Capital......$3,000,000
Claims paid......over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York......100,000
ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.
Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT and costly Household Furniture. JOHN J. RENNIE will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, rosewood parlor suites, 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, oil-paintings, vases, clocks, mirrors, extension dining table, glass and China ware, &c.; bureaus, sofas, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c. Also an excellent assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

D. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL IN JERSEY CITY, ON TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises the valuable store property corner of Washington and York sts.; two houses, Nos 52 and 54 Newark-av.; one house, No. 23 Morris-st.; seven lots on the corners of Bay, Prospect and Harsimus, on South 8th-st. At the foot of this 100 feet-wide street will be a ferry to run to Desbrosses st., New-York, by December. Also, 4 lots on Jersey-av. and South 3d-st. See bills, at No. 106 Vesey-st., of J. H. BROAS, No. 11 Essex-st., and D. SCOTT, No. 75 Montague-st., Jersey City.

B. DONNELLY & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—B. DONNELLY & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock in store No. 537 Broadway, the large and fashionable stock of millinery goods of Miss R. Barnett, consisting of a large assortment of ladies' hats, bonnets, gauze and trimming ribbons, feathers and embroideries; also, 80 boxes of rich and fashionable French flowers, nearly new; also, counters, shelving, hat stands, show cases, signs, mirrors, stoves, &c. This well selected stock is nearly new, and will be sold without reserve.

WM WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal st., a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, &c., from families and others, all the carpets, beds, bedding, &c., of the house, centre tables, bureaus, dining room, &c., kitchen furniture, piano, mirrors, &c., suitable for families and others; also, sofas, rocking and other chairs.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthenware on TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Regular weekly sale day by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, a large and choice stock of best goods, in lots to suit retailers. Sale peremptory for cash.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis, and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-street in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 167 West st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
JOHN H. SUYDAM, Administrator.
ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

SUPREME COURT.—RULE FOR AUGUST TERM, 1859.—CHAMBERS.—During the month of August ex-parte business will be attended to at Chambers from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. Motions will be heard at 12 o'clock M. daily, except on Saturdays. No motion will be heard on Saturdays unless by special order.
By order of Court, JOHN CLANCY, Clerk.
July 30, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALBERT COLES & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Albert Coles will settle all claims for and against the late firm.
ALBERT COLES.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. WM. L. COLES.

NOTICE.—Having succeeded H. DAVID, I shall continue to manufacture silver ware at No. 10 Liberty-place, first door from Maiden lane.
The patronage of the trade is respectfully solicited.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859. WM. L. COLES.

In retiring from business, I hereby cheerfully recommend WILLIAM L. COLES to the patronage of my customers, which has been so liberally bestowed on me.
H. DAVID.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, is dissolved by the death of my late partner, Mr. CHAS. A. DE FOREST, Jr. The undersigned will continue the business on his own account.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$110
Second Cabin Passage......60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N Y, Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia......$2 00
Cabin to Cape May......2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia......1 50
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West. FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage......$15 | Deck......$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, August 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	24 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds Wednesday, August 10.

FOR THE SOUTH. NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, M. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Co.'s new and favorite steamship LOCUST POINT, D. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, ...
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt G. W. Couch, will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th st., North River.
The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.
The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:
An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or cause to be conveyed, in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.
SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.
Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor, June 12, 1856.
Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.
The pier to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed, and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREWITH SHOWS his friends and the public generally, that he has settled with Mr. Louis P. Reichard, and that the house and Wine and Lager-bier Saloon, with Garden, at Nos. 113 and 113½ Bowery, is the only property of the undersigned proprietor.
A. W. WEHNER.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.
YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED AS ADDITIONAL Capital. This amount is wanted in manufacturing an article, the only one of the kind in this country, the sale of which is large and constantly increasing, and for cash or short credit. The profits great, and the invested capital can be doubled every 90 days, with no risk. The business already established in this city on a small scale. The best reference given and required. For further particulars address
THOMAS BELL, Box, No. 112 Times Office.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class dining saloon, with bar and lunch counter for sale. It is an old established house and is now doing a good business. The present proprietor having another place, is desirous of disposing of this one. Price $8,000. Apply at No. 81 Pine-st.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—NEAR EIGHTH-AV, well fenced, planked and shedded; brick office and stables, everything complete; capable of doing a business of 5,000 tons. Terms moderate. For an interview, address COAL YARD, Box No. 133 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. Frank Lemon, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wedn'ay, July 20 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22......12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wedn'ay, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28 3:30 P M	Thursday, July 28 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29 3:30 P M	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P M	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2 7 A. M.
Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wedns'ay, Aug 3 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22......12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*) 5:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*,) 5:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 12 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26......12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28 2 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday July 30 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesy, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

NEW LINE DAILY.—THE STEAMER CROTON having been put in good order, will commence running to Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay, Cold Spring and North Port, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, leaving New York for the above places, every afternoon at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River. Returning, will leave North Port, at 5 o'clock A. M.; Cold Spring, 6 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 6½ A. M., and Lloyd's Dock, 6½ A. M. Fare to North Port, 50 cents; Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, and Lloyd's Dock, 25 cents.
N. B.—The fare by the steamer *Croton* to Northport, (during Camp Meeting Week,) will be 25 cents.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $6. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland, H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouses Point $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $8; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty st.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7 25; Hastings 7 35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Saturday, July 30, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 4½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 4, 10 A. M.

Stages to all parts of the county. Fare 25 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver slip Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR CAMP-MEETING AT NORTHPORT, take the GEORGE LAW, at Catharine st. or Delancy-st., at 8:30 A. M., or the MAYFLOWER, at Catharine st., at 3:30 P. M. Engaged by the committee. Baggage free on Monday and Tuesday.
ISAAC FORSTER, Committee Arrangements.

PORT JEFFERSON, STONY BROOK AND NORTHPORT.—The steamer OCEAN WAVE leaves Roosevelt-st. Pier No. 29 East River, for the above places July 26, at 11 A. M.; 28th at 11 A. M.; 30th, at 12 M.

FARE TEN CENTS TO BAYLIS DOCK, Great Neck, Sands Point or Glen Cove; 25 cents to Lloyds Dock. Steamboat MAYFLOWER leaves Catharine st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 P. M., for Northport and East Neck, and stopping at above places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron doors and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RAILROAD IRON.—TWO THOUSAND TONS Erie pattern, 56 pounds per linear yard. Also, 1500 tons 60 pounds per yard. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Ms. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION.—A FINE BOY, ONE WEEK old. Address V. E., Broadway Post-office. Apply immediately.

MR. GEORGE ALLIXSON, ENGINEER,
I wish to see you. D. U.

TOOTHACHE DROPS.—A SURE CURE FOR TOOTHACHE—sent by mail for 20 cents in silver, by R. B. WILLIAMS, M. D. New-York Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
10:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
3:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC,
VIA
HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains leave 26th-st. Station, New-York,
8:30 A. M.,
4:30 P. M.
Fare through to the Lake $1 75.
Passengers will find this the shortest and most expeditious line, avoiding 10 miles of stage route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M. and 11, 2.30, 4 45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad leaving Chambers st on 6 or 11 A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains, *via* Lake Champlain and Burlington, or *via* Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st. at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P.M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

SPORTING.

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Match for $2,000. Mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.
[illegible] Pfeiffer names br. g. *Brown Dick.*
H. Woodruff names bl. g. *Lancet.*
This trot comes off rain or shine.
JOHN I. SNEDIKER.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 12 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner: she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only 3 year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of H. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

EXCURSIONS.

MUSICAL EXCURSION.
"A trip to Niagara Falls," (accompanied by Dodworth) THURSDAY, Aug. 11, 1859. Leave Brooklyn, Joralemon st. pier, at 5 P. M.; 22d-st., North River at 5½, and Yonkers. Will proceed up the North River and return to Brooklyn by 12 o'clock. Peck's Musical Club, and Dodworth's String Band. Parties are requested to furnish their own refreshments. Downing will provide for any deficiency, but no malt liquors or strong drink will be allowed on the excursion. Invited guests—G. F. Bristow, G. W. Morgan, Camp's Quartette, Demarest's Glee Party, the composers J. R. Thomas and H. Millard, (their national songs will be sung.) All tickets must be settled for prior to the 9th inst., as provision will only be made for subscribers. No ticket will be received at the boat unless approved by the committee. A lady and gentleman, $1; lady's ticket, 50 cents.
S. W. BOOCOCK, Treasurer, No. 24 John st.
TICKET COMMITTEE:
H. E. WHEELER, at Harpers.
J. A. NICHOLS, No. 194 Broadway.
J. LAURIE KEESE, No. 52 Park-place.
J. C. DAVIS, No. 47 Cliff st.
HENRY DIBBLE, No. 543 Broadway.
D. B. BELL, No. 38 Warren-st.
M. IBBOTSON, No. 59 Pearl-st.
U. C. BUSS, No. 84 Pearl-st.
GEORGE LOCKHART.

EXCURSIONS.
Persons desirous of taking a pleasant excursion of fifty miles on a first-class boat, will find the new steamboat T. P. WAY at the foot of Murray-st., from whence she leaves every morning at 9 o'clock A. M. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for Keyport and Cliffwood Grove, landing at Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. and arrive in the City at 6½ o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY—BLUE FISH.—The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

STEAMER IOLAS, CAPT. J. L. GROTON, for the Fishing Banks MONDAY, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, and SATURDAY, the 6th, leaves foot of Barclay st. at 7:30, Spring-st. at 8, Pier No. 4 at 8:15, and Peck-slip at 8:30; bait and lines on board; Conneil's Band will accompany this boat.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. F. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE.
MANDALINES.
OUVERTURES.
EXPRESSIVES.
FORTE PIANOS.
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM corner of 16th st. and 10th-av., between 1 and 4 o'clock A. M., July 30, a dark bay horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, has a piece cut of his mane about three inches in length, and about six inches from his ears. The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to his recovery, by C. O. TIETJEN, corner 16th st. and 10th av.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM No. 5 Gramercy-park, on Sunday noon, a small fawn colored DOG. Any party returning the same will receive above.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND CARRIAGES, NEW and second-hand carriages Rockaways, buggies, sulkies, grocers' and business wagons of all kinds, the largest stock and lowest prices in the city. Also, 40 horses, at Nos. 184 Fulton-av. and 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-ST.—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS, ONLY $3 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.
Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.
The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., of 204 pages each, viz: Nos 1 to 17; Nos 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 40 apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 1,
First appearance of the great and renowned
RAVELS,
under the sole direction of
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS.
KIM-KA,
Or, THE ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT.
GABRIEL in his great character of VANTILATAW.
FRANCOIS as the Emperor of China, KIM-KA.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta Mons. Alexander. Young America.
ROBERT MACAIRE.
FRANCOIS in his great original character of JAQUES STROP.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mlle. MARIA BENNECART.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
FORTY-SEVENTH NIGHT OF
THE FLORENCES.
GREAT HIT.
The new burlesque
LALLA ROOKH.
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg......Mrs. FLORENCE.
Barney......Mr. FLORENCE.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

NATIONAL THEATER,
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 1,
Commencing with the Drama of
OLIVER TWIST.
Oliver Twist......Miss Emma Winthrop
Mr. Bumble......Mr. Thomas Hampton
To conclude with the Drama of
LARBOARD FIN.
Bob Stay......Mr. W. M. Ward.

BOWERY THEATER.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, August 1,
The performance will commence with
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
Dance......Miss A. Price.
THE WEPT OF THE WISH TON-WISH.
STATE SECRETS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATER, NO. 585 BROADWAY,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1,
And every evening during the week.
Besides a selection of the CHOICEST GEMS OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY, VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND TERPSICHOREAN, will be presented
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OF THE OPERA OF
CINDERELLA.
Mis Julia Gould......as......Cinderella.
R. Bishop Buckley......as......Honest Pete (Pedro).
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, AUG. 1, 1859
CONCERT AND SOIREE DANSANTE.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING—Concert, Vocal and Instrumental.
Miss Maria Brainerd, Signor Guidi and Carl and Adolf Echert will make their first appearance at the Gardens TO-MORROW EVENING.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
FOURTH WEEK OF EPH. HORN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE—at the earnest intercession of a number of our most respectable families—of WYMAN, the Sorcerer, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, with his repertory of marvelous experiments, making people invisible and restoring them to visibility at pleasure; rendering a liquor-bottle exhaustless in its supply of any spirit demanded; compelling a drum to turn spirit rapper, and answer his inquiries; besides an actual host of other semi miracles: the million of curiosities; the serpent's eggs, just laid in the den of serpents, and baby Anaconda, with its colossal mother, &c., &c., may all be seen. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN.
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings &c., &c. Just Published—A complete instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and purer their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT ROUND CORNERED 7 octave rosewood piano-forte for sale for $100, beautiful scolloped keys, fluted legs, rich ornamented plate, carved mouldings, and richly lined with satin wood; grand circular scale, overbrace, rich sweet tone, celebrated City makers, with written warrantee, made to order, and is without a blemish; has shipping case, and will be made an object for cash; was new two months ago. Apply at the residence, No. 676 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., for four days, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. [illegible] Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. [illegible] Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction: guaranteed for 3 years.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. E. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. B. HABICHT, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement at Dartmouth College—Honors to the Memory of Rufus Choate.

The annual Commencement of Dartmouth College took place, July 28. The death of Rufus Choate was appropriately noticed by his Alma Mater. The correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* says:

"At 4 o'clock the old church was again filled by the alumni and others, to honor with appropriate observance, the memory of their illustrious friend and brother. Hon. Joel Parker, of Cambridge, was called to the chair, and Prof. Sanborn was chosen Secretary. On taking the chair Judge Parker introduced the subject of the meeting in a few brief remarks.

Prof. Brown addressed the meeting and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Alumni of Dartmouth College have heard with profound and inexpressible sorrow of the recent decease of the Hon. Rufus Choate, one of the most eminent of their associates; an orator, the recollection of whose brilliant and peculiar eloquence will always remain among the most hallowed traditions of the country; a statesman whose large and generous patriotism was above reproach or suspicion; a scholar whose profound and ample learning adorned a laborious life, whose fame this college will ever garner up among her imperishable treasures.

Resolved, That in the irreparable loss which we have suffered, we should acknowledge the hand of that overruling Providence which he too regarded as infinite, wise and good, before whose inscrutable decrees it becomes us to bow with reverent submission.

Resolved, That in recalling the distinguished career of Mr. Choate; his early success as a student; the amplitude and vigor of his matured understanding, marked by the extraordinary blending of diverse qualities, strength and beauty, the fire of enthusiasm with sweetness of temper, grace, gentleness and courtesy; the assurance of genius with diligent study and careful culture; recalling his life-long devotion to learning; his extraordinary attainments; his sympathy with every art pertaining to humanity; his kind, genial and magnanimous spirit; his steadfast love of the profession whose honor he so greatly enhanced, along the lofty summits of which he marched at last with hardly a rival; recalling his whole life of thought and work, we recognize that he has left a great memory to be revered, a great example to be followed.

Resolved, That arrangements be made as early as convenient for a eulogy, to be delivered before the Corporation, Faculty and Alumni of the College, which may better mark our sense of the high character and distinguished services of Mr. Choate.

Resolved, That in testimony of our profound and respectful sympathy, a copy of these resolutions and a record of the proceedings of this meeting, be transmitted to his family.

Other addresses were delivered by Judge Barrett of Vermont, the Rev. Dr. Shurtleff, the Hon. G. W. Nesmith, and Col. Bliss of Alabama.

Professors Brown and Woodman, and Mr. Blaisdell were then appointed a Committee to make suitable arrangements for a eulogy upon the deceased, to be delivered before the Alumni at some future time, and the meeting adjourned.

The graduating class of the College this year numbered 70. The following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

LL. D.—Benjamin Wirt Bonney, New-York City; Edmund R. Peaslee, Hanover; Joseph Gibson Hoyt, Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis.

D. D.—The Rev. John K. Young, of Laconia.

A. M.—John H. George and Henry A. Bellows, Concord; Levi Bartlett and Richard Bond, Boston; Charles Marsh, Woodstock, Vt.; Augustus P. Hunton, Bethel, Vt.; Samuel Niles, Michigan; the Rev. Samuel Boardman, Norwich, Vt.

M. D.—The Rev. Dwight Baldwin, Lahaina, Sandwich Islands; Frederic Harney, Miss.

The degree of A. B. was conferred as usual upon all the graduates, and the degree of B. S. on the graduates of the Chandler Department.

In the evening the usual levee was held in the Library Rooms, in Read Hall. The rooms were appropriately decorated with bouquets, and the brilliant light shone upon a happy company. The music of the band enlivened this social hour, which is the moderate festivity allowed by Dartmouth to her sons on the evening of their graduation.

After the levee was closed, the graduating class, accompanied by the band, called upon several of the Professors, and in response to the civilities, brief speeches were made. After playing in front of the residence of Prof. Sanborn, who is about to leave to accept a Professorship in Washington University, St. Louis, the Professor appeared at the door, when he was greeted with cordial applause. He addressed the class briefly, thanking them for the honor they had shown him. He had, he said, been nearly 25 years connected with the College, mainly pleasant, although there had, at times, been anxieties and annoyances. There might have been times when he had incurred the ill feeling of some, but he indulged none toward others, and now, as he was leaving forever this ancient seat of learning, he desired that all animosities might be buried, and to look back upon the past only in friendship and kindly regard. The exceedingly happy address of the Professor was greeted with frequent bursts of applause from the class, who, in common with the friends of education in the State, as well as friends of the College, regret his separation from it. Prof. Sanborn is a man of energy and learning, and his departure from the State is a matter of general regret.

Commencement Exercises at Dartmouth—Park Benjamin's Poem—Mr. Deming's Oration—Eulogies on Choate—New Professors, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Dartmouth, N. H., Friday, July 29, 1859.

Last night concluded the Anniversary Exercises of this venerable Institution, which called together the largest assemblage since Rufus Choate's famous eulogy on Webster. They began properly on the evening of July 22 by the Sophomore Supper, so famous at Dartmouth, our account of which being of course received from Sophomoric sources partakes of the exaggerated nature of its origin. From a rational examination of the various reports, however, it must have been unusually interesting to the Sophomores. The next event of importance was "Class Day." The exercises consisted of an Oration by B. T. Hayes, of Berwick, Me.; a Poem by D. W. Peabody, of Gorham; the Class Chronicles, by J. A. Sanderson, of Pittsfield; and the Prophecies, by J. H. Denny, of Auburndale, Mass. These gentlemen were all of the class of 1859, now graduated. The Chronicles, in especial, were very excellent, appealing, as they did, to the heart-stirring associations of a friendly College course. An original ode, by R. S. Greene, of Windsor, was sung with unction, and deserves praise equally as a song and as a poem. Toward the close of Class Day the members of the Graduating Class marched in procession to President Lord's, where an address was delivered by H. F. Dudley, of Hanover, and responded to by the President, between whom and the Class there seemed to exist the most affectionate feelings. On Tuesday evening there was to have been an oration by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, before the Phi Beta Kappa, on the occasion of its Triennial. The orator was absent, we were rather archly informed, on account of indisposition.

On Wednesday morning, in his place, the Rev. Dr. Foster, of Lowell, delivered an oration on ——, before the Theological Society of this College. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the two Literary Societies, the United Brothers and the Social Fraternity, had their annual meeting in the old College Church. These Societies, contrary to the custom of literaries at other Universities, select as orators and poets men of note in the literary or political world. An oration was delivered by Ex-Mayor Deming, of Hartford, which, though rather prosy at the outset, contained some telling points at the conclusion, and though two hours in length, elicited much commendation. Park Benjamin, Esq., of New-York, read a poem on the "Press," collected and edited for the occasion. It was very well received. He has a happy faculty of telling old jokes in a very funny manner; he was very promiscuous in his denunciations of the New-York Press, and was not at all felicitous in some of his intended hits. Paul Morphy, Fanny Fern and Edward Everett were mentioned in an incongruous mass. His attack on the Chess-champion was not deserved, and was received in silent displeasure by an audience too refined to express their evident disgust. It is becoming painfully apparent that our poet is the Dr. Edward Young of America, and that his sarcasm is rather the sting of disappointed ambition than the righteous indignation of a great soul.

Thursday was the day of the regular commencement exercises, which came off in the College Church.

There are no prizes of any description offered for scholarship, and no honorary orations at Commencement. But since there is one signal exception to this rule made by the Faculty, we may be pardoned if we make the same. The valedictory oration is awarded to the first scholar of the graduating class, and nobly did Mr. Conner sustain his reputation. His tribute to Prescott was a scholarly production, and his praise was heard on every tongue.

At a meeting of the Trustees late last night, the Rev. Chas. Aiken, of Andover, was elected Professor of Latin in place of Prof. Sanborn, removed to St. Louis, Mo.; the Rev. H. Fairbanks was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy, in place of the lamented Dr. Young, deceased. These several candidates for these Professorships, and the wise decision of the Trustees, confers a general satisfaction. We noticed on the stage Gov. Goodwin, of New-Hampshire; Ex-Gov. Colby, of New-Hampshire; Judge Parker, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Bouton, of Concord, New-Hampshire, and the Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett, of Brooklyn. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, and excellent attention was paid to the close of the five hour exercises. The Brigade Band of Boston discoursed most eloquent music, interspersed throughout the proceedings.

After the conclusion of Commencement, the Alumni, of which a large delegation were present, sat down to a beautiful banquet. It was not of the usual length, and the most potent, grave and venerable seignors adjourned at 4 P. M. to the Choate obituary at the church. This was an occasion of mournful interest, and every heart was bowed down with sorrow. Interesting Choatiana were given by Dr. Shurtleff, formerly Professor in Dartmouth, and the examiner for admission into College of Mr. Choate, by Mr. Nesmith, of the class immediately succeeding that of the honored dead, and various other intimate friends. The name of Choate is the most illustrious in Dartsmouth's necrology since the death of Webster. Hanover is brimful of anecdotes of Choate's college life, and his future biographer should by all means visit the *oldest inhabitants* of this place. In the evening of Thursday, July 28, the libraries of the College and of the Literary Societies were opened for a concluding levee.

It is now 4 o'clock A. M., the Seniors are smoking the calumet of peace about the old pine tree, and there bury all class jealousies. Save the faint refrain of their voices in the distance, all is quiet, and rosy-fingered Aurora will soon light up the east for the first time on the Bachelors of 1859—the new born cosmopolitans. Au revoir.

C. L. B.

Union College—Judge Edmonds' Address.

The ceremonies of Commencement Week at Union College were commenced on Thursday, July 28, by the address of Judge Edmonds, of this City, and the poem of Mr. Fitz Hugh Ludlow, before the Alumni. Judge Edmonds, says a correspondent of the *Troy Times*, was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Blatchford, as a graduate of the class of 1816. He began by remarking that forty-three years had elapsed since he graduated from Union, standing before a like audience, and now the weight of over sixty years rested upon him. He had renewed his age by meeting many of his classmates that day, but by far the greater number were resting in the silent halls of death. He felt the emotions excited by the time and place most keenly, but would not dwell upon them. He had chosen as his theme Lord Bacon, the ablest man which long centuries had produced. He quoted from Macaulay and from Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, to show the estimate which these men placed upon Bacon as one of the ablest and meanest of men, and remarked that this was also the verdict which posterity had recorded against him. He then went on to show that this estimate was, in his opinion, false.

In his opinion, James had demanded, and Bacon, in a spirit of lofty self-sacrifice, consented to sacrifice himself to save his royal master if possible. If any one will read Bacon's writings, his correspondence, consider the times in which he lived, he believed that they would arrive at the same conclusion with himself. It was fashionable to cite Bacon as a brilliant and corrupt man, to quote Pope's famous lines in regard to him, and to blacken his fair fame from the pages of Macaulay and Lord Campbell. But he believed that that posterity to which Bacon so confidently appealed would ultimately do him ample and complete justice; that a man of such resplendent powers could well wait three hundred years in ignominious disgrace before he was set right before a posterity for whom he had done so much.

Tragedies.

MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Times* has the following:

Last evening we learned the following particulars of one of the most cruel and cold blooded murders which it has ever been our lot to record. The unfortunate victim in this instance was a beautiful lady of very respectable character, named Melissa Marris, whose parents live near Limestone, in Marshall county. Miss Marris had been living in the families of some of the farmers in the vicinity. The supposed murderer is a man named Nathaniel Harten, who is described as a dark complexioned man who stammers somewhat in his speech.

On Saturday last, July 23, Miss Marris had been at Limestone, and on her return stopped at the house of Mr. Knox, which is on Stell's run, about two miles from Limestone. She left Knox's about noon to go to a neighbor's, Mr. Anderson's; when she reached Mr. Knox's orchard she gathered a few apples in a handkerchief, and passed over the hill to Stell's run, out of sight. Immediately afterwards Harten came along and also passed over the hill. After this, Miss Marris was never seen alive. In about half an hour Harten returned over the hill, passed Knox's house, and went to Buzzard's tavern on the Waynesburgh road, where he said he had come from Moundsville, and was tired, but as he wished to make an early start in the morning, he would pay for his lodgings before he went to bed; this he did and retired, which was the last seen of him, as he left long before any one was up in the morning.

From Saturday until yesterday morning no search was made for Miss Marris, as by some means a report had obtained in the neighborhood that Harten and she had eloped together. For this, however, there was not the slightest ground, as he had never paid her any attention, and scarcely spoken to her. Yesterday morning her continued absence having excited remark and alarm a few of the neighbors turned out to look for her, and after a search of less than half an hour found her lifeless and mangled body, bearing evidences of having been reft of life with accompaniments of horrible cruelty fearful to contemplate.

The supposition is that Harten overtook her where she had sat down upon a log to rest, as the handkerchief which contained the apples was lying on it. That her person had been outraged before she was murdered was also evident. The murder was committed by the side of the public road, from which her body was dragged some twenty or thirty yards by the feet to a small run, in which it was found. The murder was committed by heavy blows of a stone or club about the head and breast. The side of her head was broken and one eye knocked out, besides indications of a number of severe blows upon different parts of her person.

Harten belongs, we believe, to the neighborhood, and has borne but an indifferent character. His father was some time ago under arrest on charge of committing a fearful crime against nature, but what was done with him we are unable to say.

It also appears that Harten's story about having been at Moundsville was altogether untrue. He is still at large, though the officers are on the alert for his capture.

A CHICAGO PHYSICIAN ATTEMPTING TO MURDER HIS WIFE IN THE STREET.

The Chicago *Journal*, July 28, says: At about 8 o'clock last evening there was great excitement created in the city by an extensively circulated story that Dr. Frank Royal, living at No. 197 S. Adams-street, had, while walking with his wife on Quincy-street, cut her throat, inflicting a dangerous wound, a short time before.

The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows: The parties reside in a small frame cottage, (No. 197 Adams,) which is near the corner of an alley leading from Monroe to Adams. They both left the house last evening, but not in company; they were, however, subsequently seen together on Quincy-street, near Wells, and shortly after Mrs. Royal was heard crying out "oh hus—oh hus," and holding up her hand to the right side of her throat, from which the blood was oozing, she ran home to her residence and was followed by an excited crowd. Dr. Royal did not accompany her home, but made off northward, across a vacant lot.

Dr. Jerome was summoned from his drug store on the corner of South Clark and Adams street and found a cut on the right side of the neck about two inches long, but not deep, nor dangerous, it only severed some of the fibres on the main muscle of the throat. The cut was in the form of an angle, and appears not to have been a slash with a knife, but an incision with the point of a sharp instrument. He dressed the wound and left the woman quite comfortable, but owing to subsequent mental excitement, produced by visitors and inquiries, the wound took to bleeding afresh, and he was again sent for, but not being at home, Dr. C. N. Fitch was called in, who again dressed the wound, which he also pronounced not serious. The South Division Police Station being within a few doors of Dr. Royal's house, the Police were soon engaged in search for the Doctor. In about an hour and a half after the committal of the deed, the Doctor was taken into custody at his daughter's (Mrs. Kneiskarne's) residence, No. 111 Jackson-street. He came in there shortly after the alarm, and had been in and out several times before the Police arrived, and even then he was out, but they awaited his return and took him to the Police Station at about 10 o'clock last night, where he was lodged in a cell for the night.

Dr. Royal is a man of about the average height, of middle age, has been a surgeon in the army, and came to reside in this city last October. He is a native of Lynchburgh, Va., is a highly intelligent man, seems laboring under excitement, but was not, it is thought, in liquor at the time. He has two married daughters, one Mrs. Armstrong, the wife of a well-known circus performer, and the other the Mrs. Kneiskarne, referred to. The injured woman is said to have been an actress. The domestic relations of Dr. and Mrs. R. have not been of the most amicable character, and on Sunday night it is stated that a violent row took place between them, during which he is said to have whipped his wife severely. Dr. Royal asserts his entire ignorance of the whole affair in its inception; says he had been down town and taken an ice-cream at "Wright's," near the Court House, and when returning, his daughter Rosa (Mrs. Armstrong) met him, telling that some one had cut her mother's throat, and urging him "*not* to go home," upon which he had gone with his daughter to Mrs. Kneiskarne's, on Jackson-street, where the officers found him. He avows his ignorance of the perpetration of the deed, and that he loves his wife as fondly as ever any husband could. The wife, it is said, intimated to officer West at first that her husband had done the deed, but she since denies emphatically that he had anything to do with the act. Her story at the house to a policeman was, that she saw the shadow of a man who stole up behind her and immediately cut her with a knife, and on her exclaiming, turned and ran.

This morning the accused was brought up before Police Magistrate Milliken, but in the absence of Mrs. Royal, the defendant was committed to jail on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder, in default of $5,000 bail.

MURDER AT NEVERSINK.

The Monticello (N. Y.) *Democrat*, July 27, says: A man named Wm. Cunningham was killed on Sunday last by three brothers, Thomas, Augustus and Peter Brehany, assisted by their mother, while at a "bee" to cut brush upon the farm of James Roper, about two miles above the tannery of A. Palen & Co., in the town of Neversink. The affray was the termination of a quarrel originating in an old grudge held by the Brehanys against Cunningham. One of the brothers stabbed Cunningham with a common jack-knife in the left breast, and another came up behind him immediately after he was stabbed, and struck him upon the head with a stone, crushing in his skull. He lived but a few minutes after receiving the stab and the blow on the head, either of which was sufficiently severe to have caused his death. Immediately after perpetrating the horrid deed the three brothers escaped and fled into the woods. They have not yet been found. The citizens in the neighborhood are very much excited, and are scouring the woods in every direction in search of them. The mother has been secured.

TERRIBLE ACTS OF AN INSANE MAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, July 29, says: "A most lamentable affair occurred yesterday morning in the Sixth Ward. An insane man, with a large pair of shears, ran through the streets assailing every one within his reach. The maniac was an Irishman, named Wm. Colton, a large, stout-built man, about 45 years of age. He is unmarried, and a tailor by trade. For several months past it has been noticed that he was wild and incoherent; but it was not feared that he would become violent, as he was a mild and inoffensive man. On Wednesday afternoon he complained of his head, and went home early. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, he went to the store of Mr. Stephenson, and talked wildly. He spoke of a great number of persons having been killed up the street, and intimated that he was afraid of some imaginary enemy who was pursuing him. He was advised to go and see a doctor, and he said he would go home and lie down. He then left the store, and went up Fourth-street to Race, where he seized a lad named Wm. Shoemaker, who was standing outside the drug store of Robert Shoemaker & Co., at the northeast corner of Fourth and Race streets. The lad ran into the store, pursued by Colton, but the latter was driven out without having done any mischief. Mr. Chas. Keen happened to be passing along Fourth-street at the time, and the crazy man immediately seized him by the coat tail and gave him a twist which threw him upon his knees in the gutter. While he was in that position, Colton drew a pair of sharp shears, and plunged one blade of them twice into the breast and bowels of the unfortunate man.

Mr. John T. Piggott, a merchant, doing business at No. 14 North Fourth-street, and residing at No. 1,738 Green-street, was a witness to the bloody deed, and he attempted to secure Colton, but the latter plunged the blade entirely through one of his arms, inflicting a very serious and painful wound.

William Bezonett, a driver of an ice-cart, was in a lager beer cellar near by, and hearing the cries of the persons in the street, he ran up to the sidewalk, and saw the bleeding victims of the man's fury. There was a cry of "Arrest him," "Arrest him!" in which Colton himself joined. Mr. Bezonett did not suspect Colton of being the author of the mischief, and upon approaching him, the insane man made a cut at him which nearly severed one of his fingers. He slashed away at a violent rate with the shears, and Mr. Bezonett had much difficulty to avoid receiving fatal injuries. Colton then pursued and cut at everybody who came in his way, but without doing any further mischief.

Mr. Bezonett ran to his ice-cart to procure his axe, but before he could get it a colored man struck Colton on the head with a stone, and Officer Thomas Moore coming up with his "billy," the crazy man was first stunned and then secured. He was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, pursued by an excited crowd.

All the wounded persons were taken into the drug store of Shoemaker & Co., where their wounds were dressed. Mr. Keen was taken from there to the Pennsylvania Hospital by the police. Dr. Smith then made an examination as to his injuries. He found a severe, though not fatal wound in the left breast, and a very dangerous wound in the abdomen. Dr. Leidy examined the wounds of Mr. Keen, at the store of Shoemaker & Co., and he was of opinion that the heart was punctured by the stab in the breast. Mr. Keen is a very worthy man, about forty-eight years of age."

Church of the Puritans and the Rev. J. L. Hatch.

During the services in the Church of the Puritans yesterday morning, the following paper was read:

"At a meeting of the Church of the Puritans, Feb. 1, 1859, after reading the citation of Mr. J. L. Hatch to appear and answer to the charges of denying the Divine Authority of the Fourth Commandment, and that the Sabbath is a Divine Institution, and of having written and published certain doggerel verses in defence of his views, and in ridicule of the Sabbath, a resolution was offered

That the avowed principles of Mr. Hatch and his general course of conduct, demand the discipline of the Church.

After some discussion the Church adjourned to Feb. 14, then to Feb. 23, and then to March 2, when Mr. Hatch defended his views in an address of great length. It was then

Resolved, That the avowed principles of Mr. J. L. Hatch, and his general course of conduct relative to the observance of the Christian Sabbath, and the abrogation of the Fourth Commandment, are such as justly call for the discipline of this Church, and that he be, and he hereby is, admonished of his errors and suspended from the fellowship and communion of this Church, till the Church shall be satisfied of a change in his principles and conduct, or take further action in the premises.

At another meeting of the Church July 12, Mr. Hatch was asked by the Moderator if he had the same views as heretofore relative to the Fourth Commandment, and the sanctity and observance of the Sabbath, to which he replied that he had changed his views except to become more confirmed in them. The following minute was then read and adopted:

Whereas, The admonition and suspension of Mr. J. L. Hatch from the fellowship of this Church has produced no favorable change in his principles and conduct,

Resolved, That the Church do now proceed to pass sentence of excommunication, and that the said Mr. J. L. Hatch be and he hereby is excommunicated from the fellowship and communion of this Church.

BENJ. K. PHELPS,
Clerk Church of the Puritans.

The Eclipse—Observations at Mr. Rutherfurd's Observatory.

A number of scientific gentlemen assembled at the observatory of Mr. Lewis M. Rutherfurd, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, to observe the eclipse. Owing to obstructions of buildings in the West the large equatorial could not be used. Mr. Fitz, the telescope maker, of this city, brought up the small telescope used by Lieut. Gillis in South America. Through this instrument the first contact was observed at 5 h. 27 min. 46 sec., and the last at 6 h. 26 min. 40 sec., making the entire duration 58 min. 54 sec. During the greatest obscuration a good photograph of the sun was obtained by photographic artists. The spots on the sun were faithfully delineated. A few seconds before the eclipse commenced the sun's disc was obscured by a cloud, and it was feared no observations could be made; but fortunately the cloud dispersed three or four seconds before the time, and there was no material obstruction while the eclipse lasted, although a cloud gathered over the sun a few seconds after it was ended.

The view was highly interesting. The most noticeable feature was the clear projection of the uneven surface of the moon, the serrated edges of its shadow being distinctly delineated on the sun's disc.—*Evening Post.*

Progressive Friends.—The Proceedings of the Pennsylvania yearly meeting of Progressive Friends, held at Longwood, Chester County, Penn., has been issued in a pamphlet, by Olive Johnson. Besides the minutes of the various meetings, it contains an "exposition of sentiments," with a record of "testimonies" upon slavery, caste, sectarianism, marriage, spiritualism, education, mental and physical, temperance, tobacco, treatment of criminals and war. Among the list of correspondents are the names of Gerrit Smith, Mrs. L. M. Child, the Rev. Samuel J. May and M. D. Conway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Farmers require them as much as the ax and the plow. They remove bowel complaints caused by change of water, also fever and ague, and all maladies produced by unwholesome air and food. Sold at 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the Water-Closet.—All druggists sell it; and everybody buys it. Depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A Sewing Machine, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Persons desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 504 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented Willcox & Gibbs Machine. James Willcox.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 30.

8 000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86⅛	200	N. Y. Cent. R. b10	73¾
5,000	do s60	86	200	do	73¾
5 000	do b10	86⅜	100	do s30	73⅝
12,000	Virginia 6s	93⅞	50	do s60	73⅛
1 000	do	94	100	do c.	73⅞
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	82¾	100	do b10	73⅞
500	Cal. State 7s Bs.	80½	100	do s30	73¾
3,000	do	81	300	do b10	74
2,000	Brook. City W. L.	100	150	do	74
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	90	30	do	74⅛
6,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs.	82	150	Hud. River R	33
5 000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	85	100	do s10	33
1 000	T. H. & A. 2d M	38	200	Harlem R. Pfd	35
1,000	Del., L & W. 1st M.	88	100	do s60	34¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	102½	50	Reading R s60	44⅝
60	Del. & H. Ca. Co	89¾	200	do b60	45
10	do	89½	200	do b10	44¾
18	Penn. Coal Co	84¾	150	do	44¾
117	Pac. Mail Steam. Co	70¾	100	Mich. Cen. R s10	41¾
75	do	70⅞	200	do b60	42
50	do s30	70½	50	do s3	42
150	do	71	100	do b60	42⅛
100	do s30	71	50	do s45	41¾
10	Cum. Coal Pfd. s60	14	100	do s10	42
50	do	14	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	7½
50	Gal. & Chi. R. s30	63⅜	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S. s15	21½
200	do b60	63⅞	200	do	21½
300	do s30	63½	150	do s3	21
100	do b30	63¾	500	do s30	20½
100	do	63¾	200	Panama Railroad	115⅝
100	Clev. & Tol. R. s30	23½	175	Chic. & R. Is. R	61¼
40	do	23½	500	do b60	61½
200	do s10	23¾	18	Nor. & Wor. R	36

Monday, Aug. 1—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week was one of marked activity, both in Import entries and Export clearances. The former, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $6,952,714, against $4,916,434, the same week last season. The latter, in Domestic Produce to $1,835,707 against $1,061,016, same week last year, and in Bullion, $2,217,000 against $303,318, same week in 1858. The shipment of Saturday afternoon, by steamer *Ariel*, is understood to include $340,000 in Silver, transferred from steamer *Tennessee*, arrived the day before from New-Orleans. The arrival of Gold from California, $2,145,000, and the export of the same metal, chiefly in bars, is thus made nearly equal. The Sub-Treasury balances have varied but slightly, standing at present $5,116,798 against $5,165,552, at close of previous week. The Bank return of Specie, to be made up this afternoon, will not be changed materially by the movements of the week, as we find on inquiry, that the averages in the large establishments down town, run, in the aggregate, about even, and the probability is the return will again show about twenty-one millions. The smaller Banks may vary the result a few hundred thousand dollars. The chances are that the Loan column will show a further moderate reduction. The general movement has been a pretty regular one; the difference, if any thing, is a better offering of paper from regular dealers, at full 7 ℘ cent., so that the Banks are taking fewer outside bills, even of the shortest dates, at 6 ℘ cent., and are charging 6 ℘ cent. to demand borrowers.

As we expect to be able in a few days to present the exact Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of July, just closed, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks. These, in a semi-official form, added to the exact returns to the 1st July, make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Specie, since the beginning of the calendar year, $153,135,000, against $75,412,000 to same date last season; $147,701,000 to same date in 1857, and $133,060,000 to same date in 1856.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101⅛@101¾
N. Y. Central	74⅜@73⅝@74@73¾
New-York and Erie	6½@7¼
Reading	44⅛@45@44¾
Rock Island	61⅛@61¾
Michigan Southern	7⅛@7¾
Michigan Southern preferred	20⅛@23@20⅛@21¾
Michigan Central	42@41½@42
Toledo	24@23½@23¾
Galena	63¾@63¼@63¾
Illinois Central	63¾@65@64⅛
Panama	116@115¾
Pacific Mail	69@71@69⅜@71
Missouris	83⅜@82¾
Virginias	94⅛@94
Tennessees	88⅛@86¾
Illinois Central Bonds	83⅛@85¼
Hudson River	33⅛@32¾
Harlem Preferred	35⅛@35
Delaware and Hudson	90@89@89⅞

The Flour Market, with some few exceptions on the list which were influenced by English orders, was in control of the *Bear* account most of the week, but on Friday and Saturday a better demand was manifested at about the outside prices, and a larger business, in amount, was accomplished. The general market left off steady on Saturday forenoon, no second session being held on that day as usual through the Summer. In United States new Fives there is more demand; the sales are at 101½, with that price bid for more. The latest sales quoted from London are at 93½ per cent. Sterling money, equal to 102½ with the expense added. The decline in Tennessee State Fives continues, and the latest sales, on orders, it is understood from Tennessee, were at 86⅝ per cent. About fifty miles new Railway work—part on the Louisville and Nashville line—was finished up early in July, and upon this the State advances $10,000 per mile in 40-year Bonds, receiving as security a first lien upon the Road and its equipment. The finished roads in the State upon which these advances have been made, altogether, in regular 6 ℘ cent. Bonds—such as are sold in this market—are equal to about 700 miles, implying a Public Debt in this way of $7,000,000. Similar advances by the State's indorsement of the first mortgages of the Railway Companies, were made, some years ago, on 255 miles, making the Indorsed Obligations of Tennessee $2,550,000. The decline in Tennessees somewhat influenced Missouris at the close of the week, and the decline from the previous week is ⅝ ℘ cent. In New-York Central the dealings fluctuated through the week about 1 ℘ cent., closing at a decline of ⅜@⅝ ℘ cent. The transfers closed on Saturday, preliminary to the August Dividend, the amount of which will be fixed by the Directors at a meeting to convene about the 6th or 8th inst. In Reading there is more activity, and both this and the Philadelphia market, show considerable firmness, owing, in good part, to the improved look of the Anthracite Coal tonnage. The same influence is holding Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal shares quite steady. The last will make the usual August Dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., and we understand the annual report will show 8 ℘ cent. earned for the year. On the other hand, Cumberland shares have had a decided fall, selling as low as 13 ℘ cent., but closing at 14 ℘ cent. This Company is in the Bituminous Coal trade in Maryland, but we do not understand the present decline to proceed from any change of prospects in the trade, but from the position of part of the stock held by one or two of the Brokers on the Street. In the Western Shares, the advance is 1@1½ ℘ cent on Illinois Central, with an advance of 1⅝ ℘ cent. in the Bonds of the Company, on the last news from the London market. In other descriptions, with the usual strong disposition evinced by the sellers for the fall to hammer prices, the final changes at the close of the week are not important, while the demand for Rock Island, Galena and Michigan Central showed an improvement. Panama is less active, and ½ ℘ cent. lower. Pacific Mail made two or three changes during the week, but left off at an advance of 2 ℘ cent. In the near Railway Stocks, Harlem Preferred lost part of its activity; Hudson River steady in price with few transactions, and Erie but very partially offered at the very low figures recently established, while the bids for it improved at the close ⅛ ℘ cent. The various Bonds of the Company are also generally withheld from market at the current prices, and the second, third and fourth Mortgages are 1@2 ℘ cent. higher on the bids. The Bonds of the New-York Central and Michigan Central are in some demand for London, though the dealings are confined to retail parcels. The general market closed on the Street at 3 o'clock a fraction lower for New-York Central, with little or nothing done in other descriptions.

The Customs Duties of the past week, paid into the Sub-Treasury, amount to $1,100,000. For the month of July, to $4,704,000, exclusive of the duties settled with Treasury notes. The receipts and disbursements of the office for the month of July were as follows:

July 1, 1859, by balance		$2,602,169
Receipts during the month—		
Customs	$4,704,998 85	
Patent Fees	6 813 40	
Post Office Department	232 206 69	
Treasury Notes	931,500 00	
Miscellaneous	79 936 80	
		5,955,255
Total		$7,957,425
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$5,566 303 89	
Post Office do	254 285 82	
		5 820,589
Regular Treasury balance		$2,136,835
Credit of Disbursing Officers		2,362 893
Credit of Interest Public Debt		121,030
Assay Accounts, balance		496,040
Total balance, July 31		$5,116,798

The half-yearly Dividend of the Ocean Bank is 3½ ℘ cent.; Corn Exchange, 3½ ℘ cent.; Greenwich, 6 ℘ cent.; Manhattan, 5 ℘ cent.; Leather, 5 ℘ cent., and Republic, 5 ℘ cent.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, under date of Saturday, P. M., July 23, reports of Exchange:

"Exchange is quiet and without variation, except in Sight checks on the Northern cities, which have advanced fully ¼ ℘ cent. We now quote as follows: Clear Sterling Bills, 109¼@110; Bill of Lading Drafts, 108⅜@109; Francs, 5f.18¾@5f.10; Sixty day Bills on the North, 1@1½ ℘ cent.; Sight, ⅜@⅝ ℘ cent. premium."

COAL TRADE FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858. Week	Total.	1859. Week.	Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	39,694	890,180	39,069	960,941
Schuylkill Canal	40,534	520,377	38,303	638,696
Lehigh Valley Railroad	4,350	271,602	10,286	333,360
Lehigh Valley Canal	27,135	350,870	27,946	458,243
Scranton South	13,441	274,675	11,141	315,198
Scranton North	4,093	72,670	6,521	106,369
Penn. Coal Co.	26 847	254,914	26,154	333,058
Delaware and Hud. Co.	15 789	125,541	22,403	238,348
Wyoming Canal, South	—	—	11,126	182,767
Wyoming Canal, North	—	—	3,767	16,620
Shamokin Region	3 230	44,264	3,741	76,505
Total Anthracite	175,113	2,805,144	189,330	3,466,338
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	2,130	34,164	1,258	20,690
Short Mountain Co.	1,335	18,824	1,571	25,912
Trevorton Coal	1,721	50 164		
Broad Top	3,453	51,443	2,540	68,384
Cumberland Coal	10,212	249,562		

Real Estate....Saturday, July 30.

Mr. A. C. Loomis has sold, in connection with Messrs. Ireland & Co., two four-story, high-stoop brown-stone front houses, known as Nos. 24 and 26 West Thirty-ninth-street; houses 22 feet by 55 feet each, the lots 22 feet by half the block in depth, for $18,000 each, ($36,000.) Also, forty-four lots at College Point at $400 each, ($17,600.) The above is not to be understood as strictly a cash sale, as other property was given in part payment.

E. H. Ludlow has sold the four-story brown-stone front house No. 7 East Thirtieth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; house 21 feet 5 inches by 57 feet; lot 21 feet 5 inches by 81 feet 2 inches. Seller Miss Mary Frances White; purchaser, Dominick Altrocchi, $12,750.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Saturday, July 30—6 P. M.

Flour dull, but without material change. Wheat quiet, but firm, and held above the views of buyers. Corn inactive. Freights dull, but unchanged. *Lake Imports*—500 bbls. Flour, 18,600 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat.

Cincinnati, Saturday, July 30.

Flour active, at $4 90@$5 00 for superfine. Whisky, 24c. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard, 10½c.@10¾c.

Buffalo, Saturday, July 30—1 P. M.

Flour active and firmer, but without quotable change; sales 2,300 bbls., at $2 75 for sour, and $4 25 for extra Illinois; $4 25@$4 50 for super and extra Wisconsin; $5 00@$5 25 for extra Michigan and Ohio; and $5 50@$5 75 for double extra. Wheat quiet and firm; sales of 5,000 bushels mixed Winter and Spring Illinois at 80c.; 2,500 bushels new White Kentucky $1 33@$1 35. Corn dull, heavy and lower; sales of small lots, at 69c.; best offers for boat loads of Illinois, 65c. Oats quiet and nominal, at 31c.@32c. Barley and Rye dull and heavy. Whisky nominal. Canal Freights steady; 9c. on Corn, 10c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports today*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bush. Wheat; 17,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—25,000 bush. Wheat; 25,000 bush. Corn.

Albany, Saturday, July 30—1 P. M.

Flour very quiet, sales limited. Wheat—Sales of new medium in small lots on private terms, supposed to be about $1 20. Corn sells slowly at 79c. Oats lower and dull, sales 10,000 bushels, at 36c.@41c., according to quality. Whisky scarce and nominal at 25½c. No sales.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 30.

Flour firmer; superfine held at $5 25@$5 50. Wheat firm. Sales 2,000 bushels; White $1 32@$1 33; Red $1 12@$1 25. Corn firm. Sales 3,000 bushels, at 80c. for White. Whisky firm, at 26c.

Baltimore, Saturday, July 30.

Flour steady. Wheat declined 2@3c; white $1 20@1 40, closing dull. Corn declined 2c; yellow 80c; white 82c. Provisions dull. Whisky 27½c.

Mobile, Friday, July 29.

Cotton—Sales unimportant; Middling nominal at 11¾c. Sales of the week, 2,500 bales; receipts, 470 bales, against 370 in same time last year. Increased receipts at this port, 164,525 bales. Stock, 25,525. Freights to Liverpool, ⅜d.; to Havre, 1c.

Cincinnati, Friday, July 29.

Flour drooping; sales at $4 80@$5 for superfine. Whisky 24c. Provisions generally unchanged. Mess Pork $15 50.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 30.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90⅞; Reading Railroad, 23⅝; Morris Canal, 39½; Long Island Railroad, 10⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅛.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. July 23	July 16.	Specie. July 23.	July 16.
Citizens' Bank	$4,149,811	4 144,738	3,615,851	3,496,704
Canal Bank	1,389 211	1,297,418	1 514.353	1,467,664
Louisiana	1,939 446	1,986,000	2,535 362	2,435,737
Louisiana State	3,779,703	3,871,967	3,408 892	3,383,487
Mech. & Trad.	750 622	746,617	626 058	648,265
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,156,133	1 121,109	572,889	648 166
Southern Bank	180,680	227,538	289 205	218 907
Union Bank	948,858	943 221	457 693	497 554
Merchants' Bank	857,035	851,684	221,506	180 905
Crescent City	923 813	932 008	260 339	197,993
Bank of America	945 680	934,142	444,986	501,181
Total	16,740,132	16,750 441	13,744,710	13,666,522
	Decrease....$10 309		Increase....$78,188	

Banks.	Circulation. July 23.	July 16.	Deposits. July 23.	July 16.
Citizens' Bank	3 689,045	3,747,450	4,118 444	4,030,332
Canal Bank	1,061,735	1.077 755	991.916	974 170
Louisiana	910 539	949.304	3,577,545	3,526,390
Louisiana State	2,368,820	2,424,185	4,867 625	4,976,149
Mech. & Traders'	353,255	362,490	738,874	713,657
Bk. of N. Orleans	567,930	598,140	803 004	844,910
Southern Bank	230,660	227.020	239 487	251,632
Union Bank	579,330	558 260	819,266	943,420
Merchants' Bank	358 660	367,370	381,138	385,444
Crescent City	220 655	221,160	408 923	383,766
Bank of America	516,555	520 200	912 097	940,209
Total	10 507,084	10,743,394	17,658,309	17,972 879
	Decrease...$236,310		Decrease...$314,570	

Banks.	Exchange. July 23	July 16.	Due Dist. Banks. July 23.	July 16.
Citizens' Bank	834,782	871 906	335 449	283 718
Canal Bank	277 568	337 343	144,282	144,247
Louisiana	473 441	585,615	427,153	432 367
Louisiana State	482 095	572,006	379 919	395,852
Mech. and Trad.	267 988	243 452	20,254	23 328
B'k of N. Orleans	225,483	224,608	167 492	104,240
Southern Bank	174 385	914,160		
Union Bank	159,493	232 059	232 684	163 273
Merchants' Bank	30,880	47,789	91,270	49 064
Crescent City	14 996	13,843	55 217	32,772
Bank of America	4,715	3,320	10 200	3 957
Total	3,641 875	4,044 164	1,734,360	1,642,797
	Decrease..$402,289		Increase....$91,563	

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.		Leaves	For
Borussia	Aug.	1	New-York	Southa'n
Africa	Aug.	3	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug.	6	New-York	[illegible]
North Briton	Aug.	6	Quebec	Liverpool
Europa	Aug.	10	Boston	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Aug.	13	New-York	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon	Aug.	13	Quebec	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Aug.	13	New-York	Southa'n
Hammonia	Aug.	15	New-York	Southa'n
John Bell	Aug.	16	Quebec	Glasgow
Persia	Aug.	17	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.				
Hammonia	July	18	Southampt'n	New-York
Kangaroo	July	20	Liverpool	New-York
Ocean Queen	July	20	Southa'n	New-York
Persia	July	23	Liverpool	New-York
Glasgow	July	27	Glasgow	New-York
Nova Scotian	July	27	Liverpool	Quebec
Arabia	July	30	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	Aug.	3	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	Aug.	3	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug.	3	Liverpool	Quebec
Saxonia	Aug.	4	Southamp'n	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.				
Moses Taylor	Aug.	5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Aug.	5	New-York	Aspinwall
FOR CUBA.				
Quaker City	July	30	New-York	Havana

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Ariel, for Southampton and Havre—A. B. Tripple, P. Griffin, E. Lanel, Wm. Leston, Emily Leaton, Isabella Leaton, New-York; Mrs. D. T. Bramard, Philadelphia; W. P. Straup, R. E. Allison, D. Wheelan, New-York; Juan Pavlos M. Lopez, Cuba; Jos. Tucker, Mobile; Mme. E. Jaubert, Mlle. Jaubert, Mrs. Jaubert and servant, New-York; T. Anelle, do.; Dr. Mark Rodigues, San Francisco; K. Zeloide, Havana; J. F. Woodhead, wife and children, New-York; Mrs. Payne, do.; Chas. Watt and lady, Boston; Thos. Cole and lady, New-York; Miss Lutz, New-Haven; Mrs. Marie S. Lacoste, Philadelphia; Mr. Lutz, New-Haven; John H. Richards, Isaac Kala, do.; Alexis Yaguila, lady and child, New-York; M. Wachmulz, Mobile; Moseph Chanier, F. Cherfenille and wife, Nashville; Chas. Estingory, New-York; W. King, J. Delengeva, Boston; Mr. Gouraud, John Could, Richard Ford, Thos. D. Tracy, Levi Lessey, lady and child, New-York; E. G. Buffum, W. Robertson, Charleston; Mr. Cornell, New-Brunswick; Mme. Bory, New-York; Miss Cadwell, New-Brunswick; Chas. Wescher, lady and child, Mr. Goffart, New-York; Mr. Tricoiet, Hilaire Dordaigne, Josephine and Clara Dordaigne, wife and 2 children, Mr. Leebach, Michael Balz, New-York; Gabriel Hunklespein, T. Basterchia, Chas. Wiltje, J. Balzarelle, J. Trye, J. Peter, New-York; Wm. Tress, Jos. Arnold, John de Angelio, Thauhaud Hausman, J. B. Hausman, L. Miller, M. Leibs, Le Pache Pedrau Tudury and wife, F. Giovanius, E. Belle, L. Ramilli, T. Lointardine, Bira Paravagner, Joseph F. Gruner, T. Pincolini, Henelia Charle, B. Lefevre, A. J. Turcotte, Mrs. Hammond, New-York; Robt. Manners, Mr. Cainers, Mr. Russe, Mr. Russe, Mr. Maseni, Mr. Bavilaegna, B. A. Derensseans, New-York; B. Laurg, Chas. Schmid, Mr. Ghuysen, J. Nebitz, L. Jean, W. Westerich, Michael Fricker, Caspar Paul and 4 children, Ann Bleymann, Eliza Holgate, Mr. Navau, Paul Lieb, Peter Biehm, John G. Caribaum, Peter Gargen, Johann Althaus, F. Schlencker, F. W. F. Gillies, Alex. Singer, Rega Mittelbach, C. W. Wachrumly, Joseph Charrier, F. Chessins and wife, Mr. Polin, wife and child, Hugo Springmann, Andreas Berscheck, Adam Wolff, Caspar Barl, J. A. E. Wagner, wife and 3 children—Total, 132 cabin passengers.

In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool—C. Mitchell, W. Jekes, A. Ferrar, J. G. Smieton, Mr. Lowry, Mr. Roessier, J. Affleck, C. Casey, C. Skiff, F. Brunoff, lady and infant; J. J. Bevins, J. E. Berard, W. Adams, J. Ketchum, J. B. Adams, Mr. Baker, Miss N. Merrill, Miss K. Merrill, Miss M. Fore, Ellen Comegys, W. Ketcham, Dr. Clendennis, W. Morrison, Miss Lizzie R. Smith, Miss Annie Smith, Miss J. Howard, Miss Robertson, Charles Gregg, Mrs. Roessler, Miss Wiley, W. Eagle and lady, Miss J. K. Tlonis, Ella Smith, Miss Mary Johnson, Michael Walsh, W. W. King, E. T. Walker and lady, J. Deane, G. W. Oliver, W. B. Johns, W. B. Wetherman, H. C. Peters, lady and two children, Peoria, Ill.; Rev. J. Luffy, S. L. Howard, H. E. Trewhella, John Cooke, lady and three children; R. M. Livingston, Robert Campbell, John Baedecker, Robert Clarke, John Henderson, T. Bailey, Charles Jaboeuf and lady, S. Plympton, D. Brien, W. S. Gage, J. Smyth, Mrs. J. Howard, Rev. Thomas McNulty, Mrs. Symmons and infant—and 150 in the steerage. Total, 225. Specie $1,215,000.

In steamship Quaker City, for New-Orleans and Havana—Jacinto Pedrona, Wm. Maden, Charles A. Bacot, Ventura Castro, Jose Sabatar, J. M. Mora, J. Manuel Mora, Alberto Mora, Domingo Mora, Jacob Durloo, G. Arbruch and son, Jose Perinas, Juan Ruiz, Francisco Reyes Guzman, Juan Elchivaz, Martin Larrondo, Jose A. Amets, Patricio Oviedo and son, H. J. Koppers, Constantine Sevoto, Gabriel Preto, F. Carino, John F. Martin, Saml. Dunbar, Pedro Jacinto Bondet, Y. Casanova, Annable Escalente, M. H. De Acosta, J. B. Perkins, Robert Aiken.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—D. H. Brown, Mrs. C. F. White and 2 children, Dr. Epps, Miss Kate O'Donough, J. A. Banta, S. Brinckerhoff, J. R. Banks, Mrs. Bodall, H. Arey, J. Aines, G. Frederick, J. Hatch, C. H. Mayo, Albert Pierson, J. H. Lamprey, Jno. Stevenson, J. W. Stone, W. C. Peake, Jno. Singer, Miss Mary Bodall, Walter Cullan, S. G. Daniel, Miss Josephine Smith, J. Prudden, Alex. Fawcett, E. W. Drummond, V. L. Cabot, M. Strauss, and 8 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—J. Lyon, Henry J. Colton, A. H. Roberts, E. R. Bloodsce, Henry Bates, Saml. Linton, Jas. Jarvis, J. O. Frost, Edward Poindexter, H. C. Bowells, Miss E. O. Lee, Mrs. C. Boies, P. D. Burns, Miss Crafts, Mrs. E. Russell, Mrs. John Knox, Wm. Charnley, Charles Hobson, Alex. McDougall, Mrs. M. Connerton, Mrs. J. Kuntzman, D. M. Roberts and lady, and 15 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Gen. Lamar, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, Mr. Wells, Secretary to do.; Manuel M. Mallanino, Ex-President of New-Granada, John Stevenson, bearer of dispatches from Chili, Charles S. E. Jones, do. from New-Granada, A. Beach, D. Hersett, F. Vincent and wife, W. C. Rockwood, L. F. Rand and wife, M. Schnier, D. Bonner and wife, E. Speden, D. O. Vail, G. P. Beal, F. L. Mason, Major Lee, U. S. A., H. S. Love, J. Merrill, A. H. Cunningham, Dr. H. Kelly, A. Merritt, Dr. Page, W. Delano, J. S. Clark, H. C. Cope, J. O'Brian, Mrs. O'Brian, Mrs. J. H. Hoile and 2 infants, Mrs. James Linfoot, S. J. R. Handy, Chas. Smith, Thos. J. Hayes, wife and child, C. Alvarado, Manuel de Lorenzo, M. Cortes and wife, D. N. Gillett, wife and daughter, C. Timmminnan, wife and child, D. Caren, F. I. Smith, Mrs. W. A. Story, daughter and son, Dr. Olivera, S. C. Hazindan, Mr. Hinicken, Dr. Duran, E. B. Gatr, L. Limerick and wife, I. A. Farlin and wife, John Priest, S. L. Isaacs, G. Green, J. P. Tanner, H. Noyer, B. Craig, D. G. Culver, Mrs. Church and son, W. Marr, J. Sampson, Mrs. G. C. Bolman and 3 children, Mrs. L. Coffey and 2 infants, Mr. Hanna, wife and 2 children, R. B. Anthony and wife; 100 in the 2d cabin and about 400 in the steerage.

In ship Uncle Toby, from Macao—Wm. Gaskell, Esq., lady and child, Miss M. Smith, Edwd. Holland.

In brig Lincoln, from Nuevitas—Blas Manuel de Sotarras.

In schr. Mary Alice, from Ponce, P. R.—Alexander Albiza.

In schr. Stephen Taber, from Havana—Jose Gutierrez, Jose M. Madera, Francisco Cespedes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 7 16 | Moon sets.. 8 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 01 | Gov. Island 10 10 | Hell Gate.. 12 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Ariel, Wilson, Havre, D. Torrance; C. Morgan, Lawless, New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, ——; Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Hargous & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Mary Robinson, McCleave, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; American Congress, Mather, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; J. J. Boyd, Thomas, Fall River; Epaminondas, Brandt, Rotterdam, Funch & Meincke.

Barks Canton, Ford, Newcastle, H. & F. W. Meyer; Sylfeedth Mai, Dettelsen, Antwerp, Bolmpbe & Hoadley; Texas Star, Young, Galveston, W. B. Sellers; M. Morton, Welch, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Pathfinder, Sleeper, Rockland, Small & Burgess; Hyperion, Ward, Antigua, T. T. Dwight; C. Sterritt, Gregory, Norfolk, Metcalf & Duncan; Albertina, Barton, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.

Brigs Factor, Reed, Boston, ——; Geranium, Pierce, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; La Bacaiere, Olhagaray, St. Pierre, G. Wheelwright; Tom Melasoff, Phillippe, St. Pierre, G. Wheelwright; Loanna, Custman, Londonderry, C. A. De Wolff.

Schooners M. Price, Blizzard, Wilmington, J. Hand; Emma Amelia, Harding, Georgetown, Baker & Dayton; S. Burritt, Salvear, Newbern, Dibble & Bunce; S. Bowen, Douglas, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; E. Klodes, Harbsen, Savannah, D. C. Murray; W. H. Sanford, Lane, Belize, H. Underwood; J. M. Hallock, Clark, St. Jago, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Truro, (Br.,) Cox, Londonderry, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Presto, Moss, Fernandina, Dibble & Bunce; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Walcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Arrived.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Nornen, (Norw.,) Bocholie, Newcastle 70 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Florence, Jameson, Elizabethport, with coal, for Saco.

Schr. Oriental Chase, Marseilles May 18, and Gibraltar June 18, with mdse. to A. Cokino & Co. Sld. in co. from Gibraltar with ship Mayflower, for New-York.

Schr. S. Taber, Cook, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. O. H. Lee, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. San Luis, Premner, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Statesman, Mott, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., coal.

Schr. John Adams, Averill, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

WIND—During the day, S.

Arrived....Sunday, July 31.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, July 23, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen. Owing to the detention of the steamship Cortes on the Pacific, the Northern Light did not sail from Aspinwall until the evening 23d.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Avery, New Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Joseph Allen.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Uncle Toby, Soule, Macao, April 8th, passed Anjier, April 27th, and the Cape, June 3th, with teas, silk, &c., to order. Experienced heavy westerly gales off the Cape. May 31st, lat. 36 45 S., lon. —, saw American ship George Lee; no date, lat. 1 S., lon. 10 7 E., saw ship Sultan, bound North; June 12th, lat. 35 10 S., lon. 18 50 E., saw ships Radiant and Keystone, the former from Calcutta for London, spoke her on the 14th when she reported 58 days out. July 5, lat. 40 S., lat 32 12 W., spoke ship Inez, of Newburyport, 123 days from Calcutta for Boston; July 20th, lat. 24 57 N., lon 59 10, spoke bark Gazelle, from New London for Barbados; July 23d, saw a hermaph. brig bound South, showing a white burgee with a red border—the first word of her name was Black, think the other was Star; no date, lat. 35, lon 68, saw sch. Peerless, bound South.

Ship Yorktown, Meyer, London June 21, with mdse. and 70 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Lincoln, (of Cr?tine,) Cornwallis, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to master. Had light weather.

Brig Bavana, (of Boothbay,) Curtis, Mentori, Italy, May 24—passed Gibraltar June 22, with fruit, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Was 16 ds. off Cape de Gatt in a heavy westerly gale. June 12, signalized an Am. ship, of Bath, with X. Y. in her foretopsail. The H. has been 13 ds. N. of Bermuda with westerly winds.

Schr. Ida Delatour, Tyler, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Louisa W. Birdsall, Crane, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal.

Schr. Fanny Harris, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Dorman, Delaware City 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Doyle, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Bedford.

Schr. Wm. B. Mershon, Cole, Mobile 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Taylor, Sombero 12 ds., with guano to Wood & Grant.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Pennington, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton and naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Wide World, Buckley, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Helen, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Comet, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Julia, (Br.,) Fisher, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lath to Jed Fry.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ellis, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Mary Alice, Welch, Ponce, P. R., July 18, with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Blackfish, Shourds, Mentori, Italy, 45 ds., with lead, oil and lemons to Draper & Devlin—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Geo. W. Baldwin, (of New-Haven,) Sanford, Eluthera 8 ds., with pineapples to J. Frias.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. C. P. Williams, Falkenberg, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Louisa Chase, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Laura M. Madgum, Walen, Gloucester 2 ds., fish.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Yeaton, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. John Silliman, Clum, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Jones, Portland 3 ds., stone.

Schr. Palladium, Avery, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Thetis, Norris, Barnstable 2 ds., fish to master.

Schr. Mirror, White, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Southerner, Bellows, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Ripple, Lewis, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. B. Kramer, Corlies, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Statesman, Mott, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Mary Emma, Dilks, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Barbara, Hodges, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. M. A. Jones, Woton, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Fanny Davis, Evans, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Golden Fleece, Young, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Briggs, New Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Sloop Humming Bird, Kelley, Port Ewen, with coal, for Norwich.

Sloop Fashion, Young, Rondout, coal, for Providence.

Sloop Commerce, Palmer, Brantford, in ballast.

Sloop Albert Richards, Fowler, Saugerties 3 ds., stone.

Sloop Leeds, Racket, Greenport 12 hours, in ballast.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S.

Below.

Bark Fannie, from Cuba.

Bark Æronaut, from Cuba.

Bark Ocean Home, from Cuba.

Bark Hannah Secor, from Cuba.

Bark Venezuela, from Cuba.

Schr. Teresa, (3 masts,) from Maracaibo.—(All the above by pilot boat Geo. Steers, No. 6.)

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool; Charles Morgan, for New-Orleans; Nashville, for Charleston; Quaker City, for Havana; Jamestown for Richmond. U. S. store ship Relief for Aspinwall, (and anchored at Quarantine.) Ship Caravan, Sands, Liverpool. Barks Zephyr, Lane, Malaga; Fortune, McKennon, Marseilles; Nederland, (Hol.,) Ruyter, Rotterdam. Brig Adele, (Swed.,) Peterson, Marseilles. The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto, for coast of Africa, sailed from S. W. Spit on Thursday, at 3 P. M.

On Sunday—Bark Texian State, for Galveston.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 31, sundown—One bark and one brig going up the bay, bound in. Wind S., light; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, July 31, sundown—One bark in the southern offing, bound in. Wind S., light; weather clear and pleasant.

BOSTON, July 29—Arr. ship Gleaner, Lunt, Callao; barks Nueces, Jones, Pensacola; brigs Veteran, Drew, Bonaire; Mary Means, Tibbetts, Cienfuegos; schr. Velina, Eaton, Pensacola. Spoken—19th inst., lat. 31 8, lon. 78 15, bark New Empire, from Matanzas for Falmouth, with first and second officers and two men sick with yellow fever.

BOSTON, July 30—Arr. barks Senegal, Laylock, Marseilles; Medora, Ford, Trinidad; brigs Giacomo, Near, Palermo; Ocean Telegraph, Grant, Turk's Island; schrs. Geo. Prescott, Chadwick, Curacoa; Elliott, Knowles, Turk's Island.

Miscellaneous.

The screw steamship New-York, of the Bremen line, was on Saturday morning taken on the Great Balance Dock, for the purpose of having her hull scraped and newly painted.

Spoken, &c.

Anngeway—bark, 4 ds. from Salem for Africa, July 30, lat. 39 39, lon. 69.

Casco—bark, was seen, July 27, lat. 35 25, lon. 72 35.

Gray Eagle—ship, 31 days from Rio Janeiro for Philadelphia, no date, &c.—By pilot boat Geo. Steers.

George—schr., from Norfolk for Antigua, July 22, lat. 33 52, lon. 64.

Lotus—schr., from Humacoa for New-York, July 18, in the Mona passage.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr., July 19, Br. str. Trent, Reeks, San Juan del Norte; N. G. schr. Convencion, Curplaz, Kingston, Jam.; 21st, U. S. ship St. Louis, Lieut. Com. Todd, San Juan del Norte; 22d, Am. brig Caroline, Parker, New-York; Br. schr. New Grayhound, from Porto Cabello.

Sailed—July 18, Am. brig Arabella, Lindsey, New-York; 19th, str. Moses Taylor, McGowan, do.; 20th, Am. brig King Brothers, Hayes, Carthagena; 21st, Am. brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York.

In port, July 23, U. S. frigate Roanoke and U. S. ship St. Louis; Br. str. Trent; brigs Sarah Charlotte, (Br.;) Caroline, for New-York; Gilmore Meredith, New-York; Grenadian schr. Convencion; Br. schr. New Grayhound.

CALLAO—Am. ships arr., June 27, old Colony, 56 ds. from San Francisco; Neptune's Favorite, 53 ds. from do.; July 8, Alice Counce, 56 ds. from do.; 10th, Robin Hood, Chinchas; Dashaway, 12 ds. from Valparaiso.

Sailed—June 27, U. S. steam frigate Saranac, on a cruise; Am. ships Parthenon, for the United States; Archer, do.; July 6, Norseman, for the Chinchas; 7th, Sarah March, do.

PAITA—July 5, off and on, ship James Lopez; 13th, arr. Am. bark Tangier, from Baltimore, with a general cargo for Guayaquil, anchored at Puna, and was ordered off by the Peruvian blockading squadron; ship Gen. Scott, 1,300 sperm, off and on; Danish bark Salamander, with a general cargo for Guayaquil—would probably land it at Paita.

VALPARAISO—Arr., June 15, Am. bark Lexington, from the coast, with copper; 17th, Am. ships Memnon, 57 ds. from Puget Sound; 22d, Dashaway, 61 ds. from do.; 26th, bark John Henry, from Talcahuano; Am. ships Lizzie Spalding, from Sydney; Fair Wind, 102 ds. from New-York; bark Almena, 85 ds. from do.

Sailed—June 15, Am. ships John Wills, for Caldera; 17th, Christopher Hall, Cobija; 21st, Rienza, Iquique; Evangeline, Caldera; 28th, Tubal Cain, for Cork; Dashaway, for Callao.

At Ponce, P. R., July 20, brigs Atlantic, Merrill, from and for New-Haven soon; Nathan, Stencer, for New-York, unc.; Robt. Mowe, Berins, from and for New-York; schrs. Telegraph, Eldridge, from and for Norwich, and 21st; Gen. Armstrong, Kelsie, from and for N. Haven.

At Sombrero, July 19, ship Rochambeau, for London, ldg.